THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, the 25th August 1955.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at three of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Use of Tamil as the official language in the Madras State.

* 356 Q.—SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the Government have taken any steps to encourage the use of Tamil as the official language in all taluk offices in the Madras State?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—" As hon. Members are no doubt aware, official proceedings and correspondence in the Tiruchirappalli district are being carried on in Tamil since 1948 as an experimental measure. In paragraphs 373 and 374 of the report of the District Revenue Administration Enquiry Committee, copies of which were recently placed on the table of this House, the Committee have made certain observations on this question and these are under examination."

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—" Sir, the question is whether in all the taluk offices in the Madras State, the use of Tamil as the official language is being tried. May I know whether the experiment is being carried on in all taluk offices? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Yes, Sir. That is under examination."

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister now assured the hon. Member that the question of using Tamil as official language in all the taluk offices was under consideration. May I request the Hon. Minister to exclude the taluks of Malabar and South Kanara districts from the experiment? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I have not given any such assurance. I only stated ' that is under examination ', that is, that proposal."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—" How far this scheme has worked well? Was it more efficient comparatively? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I must confess Sir, I am not quite well satisfied with the working of the scheme."

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—" May I know the causes why the scheme has not worked well? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" There have been various causes. Sometimes, those who are asked to assist the administration to Tamilize the various terms have suggested unintelligent and ununderstandable terms. That is one cause and there are other causes also."

SRI K. BHASHYAM :—" May I know whether the Collector submits any reports on the working of the scheme and whether they would be placed on the Table of the House? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" There is no particular report that is being received from the Collector regarding the working of the scheme that could be placed on the Table of the House."

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :—" சென்ற ஒரு கூட்டத்தில் கனம் அமைச்சரவர்கள், ' நாளை நான் திருச்சிக்குப் போகிறேன். கனம் டி. எம். நாராயணசாமி பிள்ளை அவர்களும் அங்கு வருவாரானால், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி ஜில்லாவில் நிர்வாக மொழியாகத் தமிழை பரீட்சார்த்தமாக ஏற்படுத்தியதில் ஏன் சரியாக நடைபெறவில்லை ? என்ன கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன, எப்படி நிவர்த்திக்கலாம் என்பதை கலெக்டருடன் கலந்து ஆலோசிக்கலாம்' என்று கூறினார்கள். அந்தப் பகுதியில் ஏதாவது நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" அது கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்களைக் கேட்கவேண்டும், என்னிடம் ஒன்றும் தகவல் இல்லை."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—" Will the Government accept definite and concrete proposals from the hon. Member Sri Gajapathy Nayagar who knows more about the subject, if that is done, the scheme is bound to work well in future? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Certainly, Sir. Government will gladly welcome all constructive, practical proposals. I was just mentioning that one factor that did not contribute to the successful working of the scheme was the difficulty in finding suitable and understandable terms. I heard, Sir, that a letter addressed to an Executive Engineer, who was described in a Tamil term, did not reach him but only reached the Dead Letter Office."

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI :—" In the absence of adequate technical terms in our language, why not we adopt the same words from the English language, if those words can be pronounced and spelt by us in Tamil properly? If a direction to that effect goes from the Government, surely they will follow."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Sir, that is my own view unless there are already standardised Tamil words, which are in usage and which could certainly be used, although some extremely orthodox people may not agree with that."

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SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :—" தமிழிலே சரியான சொற்கள் இல்லாததினால் சரியானபடி அரசாங்க அலுவல்களை தமிழிலே நடத்த முடியவில்லை என்று கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். ஆகவே, நிர்வாகத்திற்கு தகுந்த சொற்களை பொறுக்கி எடுப்பதற்காக ஒரு தனிக் கமிட்டியை அரசாங்கம் ஏற்படுத்துமா ? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" தமிழிலே சரியான சொற்கள் இல்லை என்று ஒருக்காலும் நான் சொல்லவில்லை. சொல்லவும் மாட்டேன். தமிழிலே சொற்கள் இல்லாமல் இல்லை. ஆனால், நாம் பிரயோகிக்கிற வார்த்தைகள் சில புரியாதனவாக இருக்கின்றன. இதையெல்லாம் ஆராய்ந்து எந்த விதத்திலே தாலூகா காரியாலயங்களிலே தமிழிலேயே நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்துவது என்ற முயற்சி செய்யப்பட்டு வருவதால், இதுபற்றி வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளையும் அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டுதான் வருகிறது."

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—" When the Government consider this question of making the vernacular the official language in taluks, will the Hon. Minister take into consideration the suitability of adopting Malayalam language in some taluks of the Malabar district also? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I may tell the hon. Member that Government do consider without any doubt or hesitation that Malabar does form part of the State of Madras to-day."

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM :—" தமிழிலே பேசப்படும் இப்பொழுது பழக்கத்தில் உள்ள வார்த்தைகளையே ஏன் புகுத்தி அதையே ஏன் செயலில் கொண்டுவரக்கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன் ? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" அதை அவசியம் செய்யலாம். அதற்கு ஒன்றும் தடை இல்லை."

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :—" தாலூகா ஆபீசு, கலெக்டர் ஆபீசுக்கு வரும் தமிழ் மனுக்களை திருப்பி அனுப்பும்போதாவது ஆரம்ப முயற்சியாக பதில் தமிழிலேயே தெரிவிக்கப்படுமா ? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" தாலூகா காரியாலயங்களில் அலுவல்களை தமிழிலேயே நடத்துவது என்ற முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்டு நிறைவேற்றப்படும் பொழுது அதையெல்லாம் கவனிக்கப்பட்டுத்தான் வரும்."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Question No. 357 will be taken up to-morrow."

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—" Sir, I may not be in Madras to-morrow. Will you please take it up the day atfer to-morrow? "

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" That is on the 27th? Yes, we will take it up on the 27th."

Recommendations of the Rice Milling Committee.

* 358 *Q.*—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have considered the recommendations of the Rice Milling Committee appointed by the Government of India for the replacement of rice mills by the hand-pounding industry; and

(*b*) if so, the steps proposed by the Government for implementing those recommendations?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (*a*) & (*b*) The Rice Milling Committee has submitted its report to the Government of India. The Madras Government are awaiting the decisions of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Rice Milling Committee."

3-10 p.m. SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :—" இந்திய சர்க்காரிடமிருந்து முடிவான பதில் வரும்வரையில் இப்பொழுது இருக்கின்ற ரைஸ் மில்களுக்கு கொடுக்கின்ற லைசன்சுகள் இனிமேல் புதிதாகக் கொடுக்கிறதில்லை என்ற முடிவுக்குத்தான் நம் அரசாங்கம் வந்திருக்கிறதா ? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" புதியதாக லைசன்சு கொடுக்கும்போது நன்கு பரிசிலனை செய்துதான் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்பதுதான் அரசாங்கத்தின் அபிப்பிராயம்."

Starting of new industries under the Second Five-Year Plan.

*359 Q.—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the South India Chamber of Commerce presented a memorandum to the Government on 6th June 1955 in regard to the starting of new industries under the Second Five-Year Plan;

(*b*) if so, the points raised therein;

(*c*) whether the Government have considered them; and

(*d*) if so, what steps have been taken to implement them?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (*a*) Yes, Sir.

" (*b*) The Southern India Chamber of Commerce made certain suggestions for the establishment of new industries in Madras State.

" (*c*) & (*d*) The Government have examined the suggestions. Some of the schemes proposed by the Chamber had already been suggested by the two Committees for Large and Medium Scale Industries and Small Scale and Cottage Industries constituted by Government in April 1955. The schemes have been included in the draft Second Five-Year Plan for Madras which has been forwarded to the Planning Commission."

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :—" தென் இந்திய வர்த்தக சங்கம் தங்களுடைய கோரிக்கையிலே தொழில் நிபுணத்துவம் வாய்ந்தவர்களையும், எல்லாத் தொழிலதிபர்களையும் கொண்ட ஒரு நிபுணர் குழுவை (Board of Technicians) ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும் என்ற யோசனையை குறிப்பிட்டிருந்தார்கள். அதைப்பற்றி அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்குமா ? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டம் உருவாக்கப்பட்டு முடிவு செய்யப்பட்டு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்படும் பொழுது இதையெல்லாம் யோசிக்கலாம்."

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Decisions of the Conference of Educationists.

* 360 *Q.*—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) the decisions arrived at at the Conference of Educationists convened by him on the 18th June 1955; and

(*b*) the steps taken by the Government to implement those decisions?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education) :—" (*a*) It was generally agreed at the conference that active steps should be taken towards introducing the Regional Language as the medium of instruction in Colleges.

" (*b*) The Government have constituted a Committee composed of experienced Educationists and Experts in the several subjects to consider the further steps to be taken in the matter."

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :—" கல்லூரிகளில் பிரதேச மொழியைப் பாடமொழியாக்க சில நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதாக கனம் அமைச்சரவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். கல்லூரிகளில் தமிழ் மொழியைப் பாட மொழியாக்க ஏற்ற சொற்களை பொறுக்கியெடுப்பதற்காக ஒரு கமிட்டி நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதாக அறிகிறேன். அதேமாதிரி கூடிய சீக்கிரம் தமிழ் மொழியை அரசாங்க மொழியாக்குவதற்காக தமிழ் மொழியில் நிர்வாகத்திற்கு ஏற்ற சொற்களை பொறுக்கி எடுப்பதற்கு ஒரு தனிக்கமிட்டி ஏற்படுத்த அரசாங்கம் முன்வருமா ?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" இதற்கென்று ஒரு தனிக்கமிட்டி ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை என்று நான் கருதுகிறேன். தாலுகா காரியாலயங்களிலே தமிழ், மலையாளம், கன்னடம் பாஷைகளிலேயே ஆட்சி நடத்த முற்பட்டு விட்டால் தானாக இதற்கு வேண்டிய பயிற்சி ஏற்பட்டு விடுமென்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன்."

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHI :—" Sir, will the Government have English at least as an optional in the proposed college curriculum or will they abolish it completely in that curriculum?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Sir, the question relates to the adoption of the regional language as the medium of instruction in the Colleges. So, the supplementary question does not arise out of this."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—" Sir, apart from the fact that there was unanimity of opinion among the educationists in the Conference that instruction should be imparted through the medium of the mother-tongue, what are the positive steps taken, particularly with reference to the science subjects?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Sir, the first step has already been taken, which I have referred to, namely, the appointment of a Committee of Experts, officials and non-officials, to go into the question of determining the standardized terms for scientific and other words."

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SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI :—" Sir, the experts sometimes do not help because they go in one groove without being influenced by this side or that side. But ordinary people who know things, of course not in that expert manner, will be really helpful. Are there such people on the Committee? "

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" I rise on a point of order, Sir. Is this a question? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Sir, I do not know who are experts and who are not experts. Sometimes I have seen people considering themselves as experts, while others do not consider them as such. I may tell the hon. Member that this Committee consists of not only experts, as we understand the term, but also non-experts. The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition is the Chairman of this Committee."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—" Sir, may I know whether Members of the Assembly or Council are also included in this Committee? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I have already stated that the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition is the Chairman of the Committee. I would like to have notice to answer the question whether there are other Members of the Legislature on the Committee."

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :—" கல்லூரிகளிலே பிரதேச மொழியை பாடமொழி யாக்குவது என்ற ஒரு லட்சியத்தை அரசாங்கத்தார் ஒப்புக் கொண்டிருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. அப்படி இருக்கின்ற நிலையிலே இந்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் அரசியல் மொழியான ஹிந்தி ஒரு வேளை இந்த அரசாங் கத்தின் மொழியாக வந்தால் அப்போது இப்பாட மொழியாகிய பிரதேச மொழியை எந்த காரணத்தைக் கொண்டும் மாற்றமாட்டார்கள் என்று நான் நம்பலாமா ? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" கனம் அங்கத் தினர் அவர்களுக்கு எந்தவிதத்திலே இவ்வாறு ஐயம் ஏற்படுகிறது என்று எனக்குப் புரியவில்லை. மத்திய அரசாங்க விஷயம் வேறு, ராஜ்ய அரசாங்க விஷயம் வேறு. இந்த அரசாங்கத்தின் போக்கு மொழி விஷயத்திலே எவ்வாறு இருக்கிறது என்பதை முன்னமே விவரமாக சந்தேகத்திற்கு இடம் இல்லாமல் விளக்கியிருக்கிறேன்."

SRI MAHOMED USMAN :—" Sir, I understand from the Hon. Minister that a Committee has been appointed consisting of scientific experts in order to find out suitable terms for science subjects. What about subjects like anthropology, economics, etc.? Should not another Committee be appointed to frame suitable terms in subjects like anthropology, economics, etc.? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I do believe, Sir, that there are members in the Committee who would help and guide us regarding the terms to be used for the subjects referred to by the hon. Member. When the Committee goes on working and if it is found necessary to appoint another Committee, the Government will take the hon. Member's suggestion into consideration."

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Questions over. We will now continue the discussion on the Second Five-Year Plan."

[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—DRAFT SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR THE STATE OF MADRAS—*cont.*

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, our State Plan is a part of the All-India Plan. Those who formulated the proposals for the All-India Plan have followed some definite aims and a particular pattern. I shall just refer briefly to what I consider to be the main aims of that All-India Plan frame and also the policy underlying that plan frame. A panel of economists prepared the plan-frame; one of them has dissented from others, and his views may be shared by a small section of the public. Now we have worked the First Five-Year Plan and the finding is that as a result of that, the country's national income has increased to some extent. This is not disputed. The object of the Second Five-Year Plan is to increase our national income, at the end of the five years, by at least 25 to 27 per cent. In order to get this increase of 25 per cent, the economists have said that a sum of Rs. 5,600 crores should be invested and that this investment should be made good from various sources. Now, those who think like the Professor, who dissented, feel that this investment of Rs. 5,600 crores is too unwieldy and too large when compared to our resources and that the assumption on which it is based, namely that the national income would increase by not less than 5 per cent every year so as to give us an accumulated increase of 25 per cent at the end of the Plan period is over-optimistic. Therefore, they say that they should have so planned as to provide for reduced investment; they say that the rate of saving will not be as much as has been assumed to be by the framers of the Plan. I feel I am not competent to pronounce a definite opinion. Now so far as the first Five-Year Plan is concerned, there has been a definite increase, and if at least the same rate of increase is kept up, or if it is reasonable to assume that a little larger rate of saving would be available, I do not think that Rs. 5,600 crores can be said to be too unwieldy. If it is finally found to be unwieldy, there are methods of reducing it. Therefore the plan so far as can be judged from the experience gained from the first Five-Year Plan seems to be well founded. Of course there is the fear that it may lead to inflation. That again, I believe, is not well founded. I said that the framers had thought of many sources for getting this Rs. 5,600 crores. One of the sources is deficit financing. Some have dissented from this proposal. The plan of the framers is to adopt deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 200 crores every year and altogether to the extent of Rs. 1,000 crores for the whole five-year period. They apprehend that this policy of deficit financing to the extent of such a huge figure will lead to inflation, and they say that such an inflation will defeat the very purpose of this plan. Those people are of the view that

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we cannot have deficit financing and that deficit financing should be avoided in the case of under-developed areas. They feel that deficit financing in any case should not go beyond Rs. 50 crores per year. I think there is something to be said in favour of this view. Again one of the other sources is taxation. The Taxation Enquiry Commission, which went into the whole question, seems to believe that already the country is sufficiently taxed. Our own Finance Minister did admit on the floor of this House that the rate of taxation in this State was very high. If the framers had been looking forward to taxation as being one of the sources from which a portion of the capital had to be got, that would hit hard the people. On the whole, taking all the factors into consideration, I suppose we, who are not economists or experts, are bound to follow the view of the majority. The person at the helm of affairs is himself a famous economist of great renown. Therefore I do not think the people who are responsible will lead us into any dangerous paths or into paths which would prove dangerous in the long run. After all there is a difference between the way in which the first plan was framed and the second plan was framed. When the first Five-Year Plan was framed, everybody was feeling that it was a financial plan. So far as the second Five-Year Plan is concerned, it is not merely a financial plan. This means that more care has been taken to frame the plan in relation to the subject-matter of the plan. Therefore, I think we are on better ground in regard to the second Five-Year Plan. On the whole I believe that this second Five-Year Plan will result in savings and increase the natural income in the manner expected by the Government. I will now take leave of the plan for the whole of India and confine my attention to our State plan. The State plan more or less follows the pattern of the all-India plan frame. One of the chief points in the all-India plan frame is this :—While in the first Five-Year Plan the emphasis was on agriculture, power, and irrigation, in the second Five-Year Plan, deliberately they lay emphasis on heavy industries. As a result of the first Five-Year Plan, self-sufficiency in food has been achieved. Food is no more the problem, and we cannot go on confining our attention merely to agriculture. Of course if agriculture and food are not there, then they upset the whole economy, but when once we are fairly certain of food and agriculture, then really there are other fields to which we should direct our attention. When we want to expand the economy of our country, it is right that we should think of industries. When we come to industries, we have three fields, namely, heavy industries, medium industries, and small scale and cottage industries. The pattern of the second Five-Year Plan is that we must concentrate on heavy industries. That is quite right. There is no dissentient voice. Therefore, the emphasis now laid on the expansion, introduction, and working of the heavy industries in the second Five-Year Plan commands the support of all the people. About 8 per cent in the first plan was devoted to industries; now 26 or 27 per cent in the second plan is allocated for industries. That is all very good. When we come to our own

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State we must thank our State Government for having put forward this desirable aspect before the Planning Commission. They had provided for nearly or more than Rs. 43 crores with reference to the introduction of heavy industries. They have already mentioned that they have thought about an aluminium plant being set up in our State. They have thought about setting up a steel industry in Salem—a pilot plan for getting iron from iron ore in Salem and some other industries. They have thought of these as being necessary. But I do not know why the Central Government have thought it fit—I do not say negatived—to postpone them. There is mention in the report before us that population alone is not the consideration. Who said that population alone was the consideration? Our Government were very clear and were careful in saying that population was one of the things. If we are to get a share of the money available to heavy industries, it should not be less than what we should get on the basis of population. Our Government have not put forward that population is the only basis. Of course natural resources are here, and they have taken great care to find that these industries, if started here, would certainly work well. There is no question of resources not being available or the technical personnel not being available or other things necessary for working the industries successfully not being available. Therefore it passes one's comprehension why the Central Government in spite of the fact that this State is industrially backward, in spite of the fact that this State's progress should be assured and stepped up, and in spite of the fact that there are very favourable circumstances here, should say that the question has again to be examined by a committee or that other considerations have to be taken into account. They say that this is a people's plan. The people unanimously demand the location of the heavy industries in this State as put forward by the State Government. I think the Central Government will have mercy upon this State Government and will not make it continue to be a backward State in the matter of heavy industries.

" In regard to the medium industries, there seems to be some difference. In their case the pattern seems to be, if not to ignore them, at least to neglect them. I do not know whether such a policy is wise.

" As somebody put it with regard to the Plan frame, I think it is Dr. Roy, the heavy industries are like the head of a person, the cottage and small scale industries are like the limbs of a person and the medium industries are like the body of a person. If the planners want to create a physical personality, what is the use of creating the head and limbs without the body? It is like attempting at something impossible." 3 30 p.m.

Sri A. M. ALLAPICHAI :—" Something like a bus without a body."

* Sri T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI :—" Therefore, the place given to the medium industries in the pattern is not one

on which we could feel happy. At any rate, our Government did not commit that blunder. Of course, there is a little reference made in the report sent to us regarding the introduction of medium industries. If good and competent industrialists came forward to start some medium industries, no reference is made as to how those industries will be treated by the Central Government. This is again a matter which is very important. I do not want to waste your time by saying how the medium industries are absolutely neglected in the plan frame.

" Heavy industries are included to produce capital goods, to produce goods which will produce other goods. Therefore, from the point of view of employment, it may not be very satisfactory but from the point of view of long range production, heavy industries are very important. Of course, small scale and cottage industries are intended to produce goods and to solve the problem of unemployment. We spend a lot on welfare and social services. The money so spent will give the recipients the purchasing power with which to buy the goods produced by the cottage and small scale industries. It is but right that cottage industries should be given an important place. But the medium industries ought not to be completely neglected or ignored. If in this State big industrialists, men with capital come forward to take up industries, it is up to the Government to encourage them and help them and place these medium industries, which are also necessary, on a safe and sure footing.

" Sir, as a result of the First Five-Year Plan, we have achieved success so far as agriculture is concerned. I may say just a word with regard to education on agriculture. At present this State has got only one Agricultural College at Coimbatore. The number that may be turned out from that College is very limited. Now, if really our production is to be stepped up not so much by the extension of irrigation, then increase in production could be had only by increasing the number of technical personnel who could advise the common people on how to increase production by improved methods. Therefore, for the purpose of giving proper technical education to people with regard to agriculture, more people have to be produced in future, i.e., not only graduates but also people at a lower level, people who will be ready, as honorary men, to go and help their neighbours in the villages. I understand that there is a proposal before the Government for increasing the number of trained technical personnel in agriculture. One of the ways suggested is to increase the accommodation in the existing College at Coimbatore. Another method which commands the approval of many representatives of the people is to start another College. Now, coming from the South Arcot District, I submit that the location of the new College at Chidambaram as one of the colleges affiliated to the Annamalai University would be quite suitable. It is located in a place suitable for different kinds of agriculture and it is already near another research farm. There is dry cultivation as well as wet cultivation and perhaps the University could provide

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sufficient area of land on which this new College could be started. Therefore, Sir, I appeal to the Hon. Minister if he has got an idea of increasing the seats in the Government College at Coimbatore to give up that idea and instead to start a new college, and I would request the Government to run that College at Chidambaram and to affiliate that College with the Annamalai University. As it is, the Agricultural College at Coimbatore is run by the Government and it is affiliated to the Madras University. Similarly, in the other University area, they could start another College with regard to Agriculture.''

DR. V. K. JOHN :—'' Why the Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University did not undertake this job? ''

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI :—'' Unfortunately, they have no funds. If people like Dr. John will use their influence and get money, the Annamalai University will be the first. The Government have now come forward to lead the way. I do not speak here as the Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University. I talk as a representative and, an individual. I have been having consultation with the representatives of the people of South Arcot district. They say they have got a grievance. There is a feeling that South Arcot should have an agricultural college. If we are going to start this College at Chidambaram which is a central place it will be useful. Therefore, Sir, if we think of doing something to benefit agriculture in the Second Five-Year Plan, let us not miss this aspect.''

DR. V. K. JOHN :—'' Why not we start a College at Malabar? ''

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI :—'' I have no objection to it, Sir. I shall be glad if a College is started in Malabar also. Perhaps they are thinking of starting an Engineering College in Malabar. But, so far as the location of the College at Chidambaram is concerned, there should be no hesitation. I invite Dr. John to visit Chidambaram. Then he will be our best Advocate to convince the people about the usefulness of starting the college there.

'' Well, Sir, I was talking about the heavy industries. I submit there is now need for starting a course or a College separately for Mining and Metallurgy. I referred to it in my speech on the Governor's Address. I want now to go a little further and say, Sir, that heavy industries must be accomplished. What will be the worth of the Neiveli Project which is full of promise—and perhaps may be taken to be a realized fact—if really we do not take time by the forelock and train young people in sufficient numbers so as to enable them to work that Project when it becomes an accomplished fact and also to run industries if and when they flourish as a result of this Project?

3-40 p.m. "It is only in Benares we have a college for mining and metallurgy; perhaps in a few more places instructions in mining and metallurgy are given but we do not know even the names of those places except Benares. In our State, there is no college imparting instruction in mining and metallurgy. Nowhere in our State could we boast of a college of mining and metallurgy. Therefore, when we are on the eve of embarking on the Second Five-Year Plan, when the emphasis is placed on major and heavy and other industries, is it not reasonable that we should have a separate department for mining and metallurgy? Is it not necessary that we should have our own college of mining and metallurgy, which could supply us with the necessary personnel when the Neiveli Project is accomplished and other ancillary industries are started? Should we not produce our own men qualified in mining and metallurgy rather than depend on qualified persons from outside? It is stated in the draft proposals of the Second Five-Year Plan that the Guindy Engineering College would be taken over by the Government of India for being developed as a Higher Regional Technological Institute and that the State Government was thinking of starting another engineering college. The exact place wherein that engineering college would be located has not been specified. If the State Government were to start an engineering college, wherein mining and metallurgy would be taught, they could think of no better place for starting the college than Chidambaram, wherein Annamalai University is situated. That place has a strategic importance in that it is near the Neiveli Project. It will also be useful to encourage Annamalai University with this kind of industry. During war time we have seen many universities sending out people to big industries. By starting this college of mining and metallurgy in Annamalai University area, both the industry and the University would flourish. A close connection with the mining industry and the University would thus be maintained. So far as the question of finance is concerned, I regret to say that the Annamalai University does not have the necessary funds to start this engineering college wherein mining and metallurgy would be taught.

"Moreover I would like to say that the spending of money on starting such a college, giving instruction in mining and metallurgy, in Annamalai University, by Government would not be a waste. On the other hand it would be considered very useful. It would be a kind of reserve put by Government. Therefore, I strongly plead that Government should start a college of mining and metallurgy in the Annamalai University area. Of course that college may be affiliated to the Annamalai University.

"I should really welcome the introduction of industrial estates, and the proposed aid of Rs. 20 crores to industries started by private enterprise. They are all very welcome, when we find that Government have been devoting their attention for the expansion of industries.

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"As far as education is concerned, my friend Mr. G. Krishnamoorthi has very strongly pleaded for the increase in the pay of elementary, middle and high school teachers. I am one with him that the salaries of teachers at all levels should be enhanced. Here I may refer to the case of University teachers. The University Grants Commission were kind enough to extend their help towards increasing the pay of Professors and Lecturers in Universities. But there are two other classes whom they have omitted, viz., the readers and demonstrators. The question of their pay has not been touched by the University Grants Commission. There is absolutely no difference between a professor and a reader. It is only a difference in nomenclature. If the professors' pay is to be enhanced, then there must be corresponding increase in the pay of readers also. Similarly when the pay of lecturers is increased, the pay of demonstrators also should be increased. I do hope that under their Second Five-Year Plan, the State Government with the help of the Union Government would see to it that the lecturers' and demonstrators' pay is enhanced.

"With reference to the subject of co-operation, I have been reading about it and I have also been going round the districts in connection with the work of the Committee, of which I am the Chairman. I do not know how far the present cut is going to affect co-operation. The preliminary draft proposals of the Government in connection with the Second Five-Year Plan of Madras was to the order of 394 or 397 crores. Leaving out Rs. 43 crores for heavy and other industries, which would be looked after by the Centre, the Madras Second Five-Year Plan's estimated outlay, after their discussion with the Planning Commission is now to the order of Rs. 220 to Rs. 225 crores. That means more than one-third of our first draft proposals has been cut. When that is so, I do not know what would be the cut with regard to the head "co-operation". Originally an expenditure of Rs. 18 crores under the head "co-operation" was provided. I would plead that not much reduction be made under that head, because that is the only movement which spreads the growth of rural credit and helps agriculturists and lends them enough money so that they could market their produce properly. I do not know how much cut will be made but if any substantial cut is made, that would be completely shaking rural credit and will hit hard the agriculturists. It is only by co-opeartive movement that we could promote agriculture. Co-operative movement combines initiative and local enthusiasm, and the regimentation it gives in any system of planning could not be underestimated. Therefore I would request Government to see to it that the sum set apart for this useful branch is not unduly cut.

"Yesterday, my friend Sri T. Purushotham brought in my name and enlisted my support in his plea for the renovation of our temples. I wholeheartedly support him but I do not know how far my support is going to reward him. There is a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs which the Government have taken over from the

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previous Hindu Religious Endowments Board from its accumulated savings. To a question put previously, Government said that that money was being kept separately. It is the duty of Government to utilise that money and the interest accruing on it for the renovation of our ancient temples. At least a portion of it should be set apart for renovating our temples. I am not a very good appreciator of arts. But when an expert like Sri T. Purushotham says that our temples are storehouses of arts, I am inclined to agree with him and join in his plea that our temples should be renovated. My friend Sri T. Deivasigamoney Achariar was talking of sculpture and said that the fittest place for the starting of a school for the promotion of our art and culture would be Madurai. I also agree with him that Madurai should be given the first place. When I was the President of the Endowments Board, I considered the starting of a school for training 'silpis'. Madurai is a place containing our ancient arts and also the 'Nayakmar' architecture. We have also enough rocks there to
3-50 p.m. train 'silpis'. Therefore, Sir, I agree with him that Madurai will be the best place. But if for any reason the Government cannot encourage it in Madurai, by all means, they can come to Chidambaram. Also, I agree with him that Chidambaram is the next best place. (A *voice*: Why not Tiruvannamalai?) I cannot answer the question put by my hon. Friend whether Tiruvannamalai cannot be chosen. At best, Tiruvannamalai can supply rocks, but nowhere can it come near art . . ."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Sir, there need not be any competition about the place that one place or another place should be chosen. We have been thinking of Mahabalipuram, not because Mahabalipuram is in my district. But, Sir, I have learnt from the Archæological Department that the present wonder-remains that people go and witness and enjoy at Mahabalipuram, are the products of a training school that was started and conducted there in olden days, perhaps during the days of the Pallavas. With that background only I have thought whether Mahabalipuram will not be the best place to locate a Training Centre for sculpture."

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI :—" I am not in possession of sufficient information to say anything against what the Hon. Minister has said. The claims of Madurai and the claims of Chidambaram, I suppose, have to be recognized so far as this art is concerned. Mahabalipuram cannot have superior claims. All the three places are good and which place has the priority is the question.

" I thank the Government for having given me this opportunity for discussing the Second Five-Year Plan. I must congratulate the Government on the success which their loan policy has achieved. Really it is a thing which will give them the necessary confidence: they may go forward with their bold investment plans.

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"In the First Five-Year Plan we have no doubt achieved a fair measure of success; there has been self-sufficiency in food, there have been established power projects; but, at the same time the report says that the results have not been fully realized, conditions of poverty have not been eradicated, the standard of living of the people has not increased appreciably and people are under-employed in the villages and subsidiary occupations to the agriculturists do not exist; and there is unemployment in urban areas. The time for assessing permanently has not yet arrived; a longer time must elapse for a proper appreciation of the results. I am sure that at the end of the Second Plan, the Government will have a rosy picture, a hopeful picture to give. In the picture of the future the standard of living of the people would have risen certainly; poverty would have been tackled and the ordinary man would have a decent means of living assured to him, with opportunities for leading a cultural life."

* SRI T. S. SANKARANARAYANA PILLAI :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to say just a few words on the finalization of the Second Plan. I may—I believe—echo the sentiments just now expressed by my hon. Firend, Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai that there cannot be much objection either to the general features of the plan or to its objective. There may be differences of opinion in regard to the details and also to the degree of emphasis on certain items. But on the whole, I believe, the object of the Plan is, as is well-known, the creation of a Welfare State on the socialistic pattern, which implies, as hon. Members know, the establishment of social and economic justice among the people. As a matter of fact, Sir, we are having already some sort of a silent, peaceful, almost imperceptible revolution by consent where the old, hoary, time-honoured social and economic systems which we have inherited from the past are by consent, agreement and discussion, readjusted, remodelled and in some cases completely overhauled, in order to bring them into harmony with modern conditions and requirements.

"It is agreed on all hands—and my hon. Friend emphasised it that the surest and the quickest means to reach this goal is by rapid industrialisation. We can raise the level of living, solve the problem of unemployment, tackle the question of grinding poverty only by resorting to all-out and rapid industrialization. Because as hon. Members are well aware, agriculture as an industry on which the bulk of our people depend for their sustinance, has ceased to be a paying proposition. We are aware that the pressure on land is heavy and is increasing day by day. We are also aware, Sir, that owing to the operation of the Malthusian doctrine of population, the population is going on increasing at an alarming rate, while the food producing capacity of the land remains almost static, though we are taking all efforts to increase production by encouraging both extensive and intensive cultivation. Therefore, Sir, it is all the more necessary that we should industrialize our country as rapidly and as quickly as possible.

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"Apart from Neiveli Project which is a big mining industry in itself and some mills here and there, there is no heavy industry in our State worth the name which can stand comparison with the big Dalmias and Tatas in Northern India. Therefore, I will request the Government to urge upon the Centre to open at least half a dozen heavy industries in our State.

"In the sphere of irrigation, I am glad to note that some irrigation projects like Manimuthar are making rapid headway and
4 p m. are nearing completion. In this connexion, I would like to invite the attention of the Government to certain untapped sources of water in the Western Ghats. Some rivers, about three or four in number, take their source in the Western Ghats and flow westward into the Arabian Sea. The Government of Travancore-Cochin have so far made no attempt, nor have they shown any inclination to utilize the waters of those rivers for their own purposes. It seems that they are not also willing to allow our Government to devise measures to utilize the waters of those rivers either for our benefit or for the joint benefit of both Madras and Travancore-Cochin States. I think that this sort of attitude, unhelpful and recalcitrant requires to be tackled at the highest level.

"One other point I would like to mention. Some time ago, I received a memorandum from the Traders' Association, Tuticorin, asking me to urge upon the Government to take up the question of converting the Tuticorin port and harbour into a deep sea harbour. I would like to inform the House that Tuticorin is the safest port in India. Being completely landlocked, it is open all the year round. Storms, typhoons and tornadoes are unknown there. The Gulf of Mannar is a sea, so calm, serene and placid. I understand that preliminary investigation by the experts has revealed the feasibility of such a course and I also understand that the mercantile community of that place is willing to come forward with generous contribution towards meeting the cost of any scheme which Government may formulate and put into execution. It is not only a safe port but a very ancient one, serving a hinterland of 50,000 square miles and a population of $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions. I request the Government to include this scheme in the Second Five-Year Plan.

"In the sphere of rural water-supply, I have nothing but praise for the Government for the steps they are taking to provide all Panchayats in the Tambraparni basin with protected water-supply. I am also glad that the Hon. the Chief Minister, during his recent tour of our district (Tirunelveli), was so good as to lay the foundation for a combined protected water-supply for Tenkasi and Courtallam. On the whole, I submit, Sir, that the plan is as good as it could be and deserves our support.

"I thank you, Sir, for the opportunity given to me to speak."

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I want to express my appreciation of the way in which the Preliminary Draft Proposals on the Second Five-Year

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Plan have been prepared by the Government. I pay my meed of praise to the Officers and Ministers concerned who have drafted such a beautiful Plan, full of details and explanations. Wherever we have got doubts, they have been cleared in the Appendix. After a reading of that note, I feel bound to express my appreciation openly on the floor of this House. (Cheers.)

"I also welcome many of the salient features of the Draft Second Five-Year Plan. As you all know, the total cost of the Plan is of the order of 393 crores of rupees. The Government say that they expect approval of their plan to the extent of Rs. 200 to 225 crores, excluding those portions which are borne by the Centre. I am also glad that our Ministers, who went to Delhi, were able to impress upon the Planning Commission the usefulness, practicality and the reality of their proposals and that was why they were able to get the approval for many of the major items included in the Plan. Every planning must have certain definite objectives. We have worked out the First Five-Year Plan and now we are taking up the Second Five-Year Plan and we may have other Five-Year Plans in the years to come. All our objectives for a Welfare State cannot be realized in one Plan. Therefore, priorities have to be given to some schemes in the Plan and it is with that view we must judge the whole thing. I feel that there is no use of our making all suggestions for the inclusion of all the various items which we want. But some of the important schemes have certainly to be suggested for consideration by the Government. The most important objective, according to me, is the development of our villages. India is said to live in villages and without the development of the villages as self-contained units in our polity, I feel it is not possible for our State to realize our goal. Even from ancient times, throughout our long chequered history, the village community has been the most stabilising factor so far as our country is concerned. Whatever may be the vicissitudes or changes of Government either at the Centre or at other capital centres, the village life went on undisturbed and its stability was never interfered with. That has been one of the chief factors why this country has been able to maintain all along their civilization, in spite of so many changes that have taken place by foreign invasions and foreign rule. Therefore, I feel that our village economy must be completely put on a self-contained basis. The village has its own artisans, its own common pasture ground, its own tank and its own temple, and the village ought to be a self-contained unit of local self-Government at the base of the whole structure of our administration. Therefore it is I feel that when the Second Plan talked of implementation of various schemes of the villages such as the elementary requirements in the matter of primary education, drinking water-supply, rural sanitation, agricultural facilities, communications, medical help and village co-operatives, it will promote the self-contained character. When I saw all these objectives, I felt that the objectives have been correctly stated. That is why the idea of preparation of village plans and district plans has also

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been mooted. I hope and trust that these plans will materialise and upon these plans the whole scheme will be finally based and worked also.

4-10 p.m. "In this enumeration I would also add the development of the cottage industries and handicrafts in each village. I know the Second Five-Year Plan bestows a good deal of attention on the development of handicrafts and cottage industries in certain centres. But I would lay emphasis on the fact that every cottage industry in every village ought to be developed. The father of our Nation envisaged that every home should have a charka, and that is why in our flag we have still our charka. It is his feeling that throughout the country in every home there should be charkas. The plan mentions that the agricultural families are without work for 115 days in the year, and that the income of our agricultural families is least in our country. Agriculturists can be given work only if the cottage industries are developed fully and in every village. It is well known that every village in our State is famous for one cottage industry or another. That has been the case all through our history. Therefore it is highly necessary that a full survey should be made of all the cottage industies that were in existence in every village throughout our State, and these cottage industries should be developed so that the agricultural population may be provided with work for those 115 days in the year. They should also be enabled to augment their income. Large and sweeping promotion of cottage industries should be the primary objective in this Second Five-Year Plan, because there is a strong necessity for it. The National Plan mentions two objectives as its chief features. One is to raise the national income by 25 per cent and the other is to give employment to 10 millions of people. Worked on a population basis, so far as our State is concerned, it comes to $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions. Prof. Mahalanobis in his recent lecture (I think the Leader of the Opposition also attended that lecture) on the draft plan stated that merely by establishing heavy industries and factories, employment could not be given to a large number of people, and that only a small percentage of this $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions could get employment in these heavy industries and factories. He said that the rest of the people should resort to handicrafts and cottage industries for their employment. Viewed from that standpoint also, it is absolutely necessary that we develop our cottage industries, and any amount of money that we spend on the Second Five-Year Plan on cottage industries in every village in our State will be well spent. This subject should be given the highest priority. I would even go to the extent of saying that, even if we are disappointed with the Centre for not establishing very heavy industries, say a steel plant in Salem, for which our Government have been pleading, if our cottage industries should be developed, and if large sums of money are spent for developing cottage industries, I should feel that the second five-year plan will be able to realize one of its chief objectives.

"Another objective which should be kept in view is the supply of ample and cheap consumer goods to the people. This is most

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important. Apart from even increasing the purchasing power of every individual, it is absolutely necessary that ample and cheap consumer goods should be made available to all. If this is done, even if the purchasing power is not fully increased, our people would be able to live a happy and contented life. Therefore it is I state that importance should be attached to agricultural production. The target in our Second Five-Year Plan is an increase of 7 lakhs tons over and above the present production in the case of rice, millet, pulses, etc., all taken together. This I hope would be realized.

"In paragraph 14 of the draft proposal, they mention that land reforms to be introduced will also help in this direction. I am sorry that I am unable to see eye to eye with the Government in this particular matter. The piecemeal land reforms, of which the Cultivating Tenants Protection Bill is a sample, will not help us. I am convinced that these land reform measures will hamper agricultural production, will unsettle agricultural operations, and far from realizing our target of agricultural production will place all hindrances in the way of our realizing that target. I would plead that if our State is anxious for agricultural production to be increased by 7 lakhs tons, it will be better for them to go rather slowly and considerately over the whole question, giving due consideration to all the vital parts of our agricultural economy and doing justice to all those component parts. I need not dwell more upon this aspect, because Bills are going to be brought forward on which we can express our views. Since one paragraph has been devoted in the Second Five-Year Plan for this purpose, as if this land reform will help agricultural production, I wanted to state my view in this matter.

"The next item which I want to mention is the promotion of health in villages. I see that our Second Five-Year Plan is entirely silent about the promotion of the indigenous system of medicine in our country. Nothing has been stated about this. No amount has been provided. No ideas have been expressed as to whether they would do anything or they should not do anything. The whole indigenous system is so useful but nothing has been said about it. I would like to know whether Government can supply every village with an allopathic doctor. It will take a long time before this is done. Is it not right that we should take the earliest opportunity to promote the indigenous system of medicine by which ordinary villagers can resort to it for treatment? Rural dispensaries could be established. Every village is full of medicinal herbs. If only people would see these herbs and utilize them, they will be benefited. The village Vaidyans could be trained, and they can help in this great campaign of promoting the health of the people. I am not saying that all other systems of medicine should not be developed. All should be developed.

"Encouragement should also be given to the training of doctors and the establishment of medical colleges and all that. I am not against that. But, this is the first and foremost and that can be 4-20 p.m.

done very easily in our villages. Practically, there can be preventive medicine and also curative medicine for cure of diseases. Why the Second Five-Year Plan is entirely silent about the whole thing? I know, Sir, that some of the Members of the Planning Commission are also people who appreciate the efficacy of the indigenous system of medicine. Shri G. L. Nanda himself came for treatment to Shoranur and remained there for ten months for the purpose of curing some nervous disease. Therefore, if our Government had placed before them some schemes by which the Indigenous System of Medicine may be promoted, we could very well have had finance from the Planning Commission and got a substantial portion from them. I hope and trust and I plead before the Hon. Minister that they should take some steps—even now it is not too late—by which the Indigenous System of Medicine could be promoted and the various efficacies and remedies might be conserved and preserved for the future of our country. Why should we be discussing the scientific or unscientific nature of all those things? There are prescriptions, there are herbs and there are methods of treatment which have been found to be very useful. Why not try to preserve them and do good to the country? It is in that way that we can do a lot in the Second Five-Year Plan for the promotion of health in the villages. In respect of that nothing has been stated in the Five Year-Plan.

" Next, I go to another important item. The Engineering College here is to be given over to the Central Government. It is mentioned there in the Second Five-Year Plan. I want to say that this should be the last thing that should be done. I want to express my emphatic disapproval of any such thing being done. Our Engineering College is the glory of the South. It has more than hundred years of tradition and a big laboratory. The whole College has been built by hundreds of thousands of our people. There is a huge campus and when the whole of that is to be given over to the Centre for the purpose of higher technical education and a smaller engineering college to be put up here (it is mentioned in the Plan), it is hardly beneficial to us at all. I want to express my emphatic disapproval of any such idea and I hope and trust that the Centre can very well establish a higher post graduate centre if they want to have one. They can very well start it in the South. Nobody has any objection to it."

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" The position is that it will continue to be an Engineering College to train under-graduates to take engineering degrees. I understand the idea is to admit all the students in our State seeking admission there and also allow the Government of India to offer post-graduate training in engineering to others as is done in the Kharagpur Engineering College. I shall deal with this in greater detail when I speak later on this subject."

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" I am thankful to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. Now, in the Plan it was mentioned that the Engineering College should be handed over to the Centre for higher education. Therefore, I thought whether

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they would establish a higher training institution and when they also mentioned about another smaller engineering college, I was led to the impression that they may hand it over to the Centre and have only a smaller engineering college."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" It is a matter of expressing opinion."

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" We do not know what serious results will follow. So far as the educational programme is concerned, I want to express only two important points. First the objective which I have mentioned and which is also mentioned in the Plan is primary education being given to the villagers. It is most important that all the elementary schools should be converted into basic schools. The Second Plan mentions that only a thousand out of the 24,000 elementary schools in the State could be converted into basic schools. They say that the reason is that if more is attempted, they are afraid that the quality may go down. In that matter, I want to mention that so far as the elementary schools are concerned, conversion of the existing elementary schools into basic schools in villages does not require much additional expenditure at all. It only requires some personnel and so far as that is concerned if many of the people who have got faith in basic education are harnessed to our services, it will be easy to accomplish our objective. So far as primary education is concerned, there is no question of being afraid of the quality being reduced at all. Only some changes will do. I have gone carefully into the scheme and also the curriculum of the elementary school and I think that these elementary schools can easily be converted into basic schools. That is the most important thing. So far as the villages are concerned, conversion of elementary schools into basic schools is the primary thing. Otherwise, the present elementary education will not only be not helpful but sometimes it will be injurious also to our villagers. That is the view I take. I therefore plead that all the 24,000 elementary schools should be converted into basic schools in the course of the five years.

" The other thing is that the salary of the teachers in these schools should be increased. There, I join my hon. Friend, Sri G. Krishnamoorthi, though I cannot speak with all the vehemence that he can. Still as one connected with the management of schools, I can very well feel and realize that it is absolutely necessary that all the disparity between the Government, Aided and Local Boards' schools should be entirely abolished. On the other hand in the Plan, we have seen nothing else but raising the salary of teachers from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50, that too, Rs. 2 every year. Sir, it is a tardy measure of help to the teachers. I would therefore impress upon the Government the necessity of raising the pay of the teachers and not spending money on some other thing but spending all the money for the purpose of raising the pay of teachers and also for the purpose of converting all the elementary schools into basic schools. These are all the important things that I want to state on ' Education '.

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" As regards industries in the private sector are concerned, the Government have stated that a sum of Rs. 20 crores will be allotted for the purpose of helping them. I submit that Rs. 20 crores is not a sufficient amount for the purpose of helping them. A larger amount is available in the country and should be given for the purpose of helping the private sector. Private sector also should be enabled to do that useful work under easy conditions.

4-30 p.m. " The relationship between capital and labour should be made smooth. Government should see that good relationship is maintained between capital and labour. This could be possible if Government gave sufficient encouragement for private enterprise to start new industries. They must allow private enterprise a free hand and allow them to contribute their mite for building a Welfare State. That should be the correct approach. There are two sectors, the private and public. I do hope that our industrialists would rise to the occasion and help the State in the matter of starting medium and small-scale industries. Let not the talk of putting a ceiling on personal incomes gain momentum for that would spoil the enthusiasm of big industrialists to embark on the starting of medium industries. At any rate let the scheme by which the profits could be shared among the labourers in the industrial private sector be drawn up. I am not against it. But putting a ceiling on personal incomes will stifle the growth of private enterprise. At a conference of the private industrialists which the Government convened, it is stated they had proposed a plan of Rs. 201 crores in regard to industries. I do hope that Government would extend to the private sector necessary help through the Industrial Finance Corporation and the like, so that they could contribute their mite to the industrial advancement of our State under the Second Five-Year Plan.

" I also join the plea made by my friend Sri T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai that Government should spend the Rs. 40 lakhs which they had taken from the accumulated funds of the previous Hindu Religious Endowments Board for the renovation of our temples. That sum of Rs. 40 lakhs has been remaining there for the past 10 years. Government should utilize that sum and the accrued interest for the renovation of our temples. The only redeeming feature in our State is that in every village, we have a temple. That is why the great Poetess Avvai said : ' Don't live in a village without a temple '. That is why even in Tyagarayanagar they have built a temple. The temples in our villages are in a bad condition. Due to factions in our vllllages, the money endowed on some of the temples is not being used. Government should see to it that that sum of Rs. 40 lakhs and its accrued interest is spent for the renovation of our temples. That would be a correct antidote for all the atheistic propaganda that is being carried on now vigorously in our State. With these words I welcome the Second Five-Year Plan. There are many things on which I wish to speak. But I do not want to take up the time of the House."

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* SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN :—" We are glad that we have been given an opportunity to discuss the Second Five-Year Plan for Madras before the proposals are finalized. Firstly I would like to express my satisfaction at the manner in which our Government have implemented the First Five-Year Plan. Hon. Members who spoke earlier have explained the objectives of the Second Five-Year Plan. They have shown how the Second Five-Year Plan was an All-India Plan. It is said that the idea of the Planning Commission is to increase the average income of every Indian and that the average income of a person would be increased by 25 per cent at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. Another objective of the Plan is to find jobs for about 10 million people. We do not know how far these objectives would be realized. We are really sorry that on account of financial stringency the Planning Commission has cut down our preliminary draft proposals from Rs. 393 crores to Rs. 200 or Rs. 225 crores. Due to the discussion which this Government has with the Planning Commission, it is now said that the Planning Commission had given its approval for a sum of Rs. 200 to Rs. 225 crores over our State's Second Five-Year Plan. The hon. Member Sri T. S. Sankaranarayana Pillai said that the waters of the rivers in Travancore-Cochin State were going waste and that the rivers were running in the western direction from the Western Ghats. It is therefore particularly pleasant to note that a scheme has been included in our Second Five-Year Plan to utilize the waters of certain streams for the benefit of Madras and Travancore-Cochin States. Government have prepared detailed schemes for the development of cottage industries, village industries like the khadi industry and so on. We have to express our appreciation for the pains taken by the heads of departments in formulating this plan, and in allocating the amounts that have to be spent among the different heads. We have come to the end of our major irrigation sources. Even with the present outlay of Rs. 225 crores, I think for irrigation and power, it is now proposed to spend about Rs. 100 crores and for social services which includes education, health, etc., it is proposed to spend Rs. 89 crores. I shall concentrate my attention on the subject of 'education' leaving out irrigation and power projects and other items to more competent speakers.

" With regard to education I have to express my feeling of disappointment in the proposals contained in our draft Five-Year Plan. The total number of children of the age groups 6–11 in Madras State has been estimated to be 48 lakhs and the total number in the age group 11–14 is 25 lakhs. According to the draft plan of the Madras Government, we should have at the end of the Second Plan period 36 lakhs of children in the elementary schools in the age group 6–11 and 14 lakhs in the age group 11–14 in the middle and high schools. Therefore out of 70 and odd lakhs of children among the age group 6–11 and 11–14, we would be having only 50 lakhs of children attending the schools at the end of the Second Plan period. Therefore the percentage of school

going population attending the schools at the end of the Second Plan period would be 69 or approximately 70. We have the directive principle in the Constitution that within 10 years from the commencement of the Constitution the State should endeavour to provide free, universal and compulsory education to all children below the age of 14. Even when we are planning, our target is only 70 per cent. I feel that the target ought to have been 100 per cent. We ought to have aimed at 100 per cent literacy at the end of the Second Plan period, viz., 1961. It might be that if we have ambitious schemes, we may not be able to achieve that target and have 100 per cent literacy at the end of the Plan period. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: 'What we have aimed at is not mere ambition but a target which we could reach.') I feel, Sir, that by the year 1961, all our children under the age group should be and ought to be at school. What has been the experience of Russia and Japan in this field? Hon. Members might know that in 1918 when the Russian Revolution took place, the percentage of literacy there was 5 as compared to 10 per cent in British India during 1918.

(At this stage the Deputy Chairman occupied the Chair.)

4-40 p.m. "At the end of the First Five-Year Plan, the percentage of literacy in Russia was 45 and at the end of the Second Plan in 1928, ten years after the Russian Revolution, the percentage of literacy was 90. In 15 years Japan was able to have universal literacy and Russia, Japan and China are object lessons to us. The Russian people with a mighty effort, by sufficient will-power were able to bring about 90 per cent literacy during a period of ten years. What was possible for Russia should be possible for us also if only we attempt it. But we are pleading want of funds at every stage. Even now I would make an earnest request to the Government at this stage to modify the plan with the objective of universal education to all the children in the age group 6 to 14.

"I wish to quote a significant remark in the Seargent Committee's report. The Seargent Committee report said that 'other countries are already on the march towards universal education and social security and if India continues to evade her responsibilities in this respect, she must be content to be relegated to a position of permanent inferiority in the society of civilized nations.' That was the warning which the Seargent Committee gave us. The objective of the plan is to bring 17 lakhs of children into the school during the next five years. How are these 17 lakhs of children to be brought into the schools? We have no details. The plan seems to be very correct from the statistical point of view; it seems to be all right. But there seems to be a lack of understanding of the realities of the problem.

"Now with regard to the provision of mid-day meals. One of the prominent reasons for parents not sending their children to schools is poverty. The parents feel that if the children are allowed to remain in the home, they can be sent on errands, and that

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they would earn two or three annas a day. So poverty of the parent is one of the reasons for his not sending the children to schools. Even if children are made to go to the schools as a result of compulsion, they go there half-starved and the child only gazes at the teacher and at the roof in utter lassitude and is unable to understand anything. Besides, he has not had the necessary nourishment. I have always been thinking of the provision of mid-day meals. But this mid-day meal should be supplied for all the children in elementary schools in the State. When our Hon. Chief Minister four or five months ago said that the problem was a vital and important one, that he was going to bring about somehow provision for this mid-day meal, I was delighted, the teachers were delighted and there was jubilation all over the State that one essential piece of reform was going to be brought in. And then we were told that the Madras Government were to spend Rs. 8 or 10 crores for the provision of mid-day meals. When the plan had to be cut down, very conveniently, the Government seem to have agreed to cut out this provision for mid-day meals and now we have been told that in the draft plan there is a provision of Rs. 250 lakhs for providing mid-day meals to children. I consider this provision is pitifully inadequate for this purpose. Rupees 250 lakhs for a period of five years; that is, Rs. 50 lakhs per year and Rs. 50 lakhs for feeding how many children? To feed about 37 or 38 lakhs of children in elementary schools. It would work to Rs. 1½ per child, if all the children are fed. Assuming that there are 200 working days in the whole year, it works out to 1½ pies per pupil. It is a petty, ridiculously low amount. Even if the Government had provided 1½ annas per pupil for the mid-day meal, I would have been satisfied. I consider this provision utterly inadequate.

" Speaking on this subject, I am really very sorry, the representative of teachers in the Legislative Council said yesterday, ' cut out this provision for mid-day meal '. I do not think that he was reflecting the considered opinion of the teachers. The South Indian Teachers' Association has been asking that the Government should make provision for mid-day meals. I think the hon. Member Mr. Krishnamurthi was talking for himself when he said ' why waste the Rs. 2½ crores for this purpose and why not give that amount to the poor starving teachers '. Well, teachers are poor, teachers ought to have better salaries and there is no doubt about that. But that problem is quite different. The children are the asset of the land and there is no use allowing the children to come to the schools with starvation in their faces and so we want the children to be fed.

" Let me tell the hon. Members, Sir, what the position in England is. In England, the Local Education Authority arranges for the distribution of pure milk for every child that is attending the school. I am told by people who have gone to schools in England that, corresponding to our standards, there is provision for giving a quarter Madras measure of milk to every child every day.

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Even if the child is not fed at home during the day, this quantity of milk is nutritive enough to sustain the child. Besides this, the Local Education Authority in England provides mid-day meals also —a sumptuous, scientific kind of meal for which, of course, every parent is asked to pay 4d. But though the parent is asked to pay, the actual cost of the midday meal supplied to children in England is about 2sh. per pupil. I wonder whether we would have such conditions any day, whether we shall be able to attain the position obtaining in England. Anyhow, it is for the Government, the legislators and leaders of public opinion to have an ideal and to try to realize that ideal. There is no use saying 'let us not copy the example of England and let us not give *sambar satham* and *thayir satham*'. What is wrong with *sambar satham* and *thayir satham?* They are better than having nothing at all. It is certainly the duty of the Government, and the duty of the public to see that the children are fed. Some hon. Members were asking me whether I also believed in what the hon. Member Sri Krishnamurthi was saying yesterday. I entirely dissociate myself from the sentiments expressed by my hon. Friend, Sri Krishnamurthi. Still I have due respect for the opinions he expressed in regard to the salaries of teachers.

"In vague and general terms the targets have been given for the opening of schools, enrolment of pupils, construction of schoolrooms, etc. We are told under elementary education the number of schools to be opened is 45,000 and the number of pupils to be additionally enrolled is 17 lakhs. We do not know how these 17 lakhs children are to be brought into the school. The average pupil-teacher ratio in aided schools in 25 while the teacher-pupil ratio in district board and municipal schools is 35. Therefore, I would request the Government to examine the question if more pupils cannot be educated even in the schools existing at the present day. I am not saying that more schools should not be started. It is for the Government to examine the question. The Parulekar Committee have made several recommendations and one of them is that it is necessary for the expansion of elementary education on a planned basis to have a complete educational survey of the whole State. I would request the Government to arrange for some kind of a preliminary survey.

"Now the existing schools are not evenly distributed in the various parts of the State. I know in Malabar there are 15 schools in the same place and in each school there is lack of strength. It is because of this that the teachers in Malabar and the political parties in Malabar have requested the Government to put an end to the system of private management of elementary schools. When the Hon. Chief Minister visited Malabar four months ago, so many representations were made not only by Teachers' Organizations, but by public bodies and political bodies in respect of the question of abolition of private agency system in the district of Malabar. There was no difference of opinion in this matter, because the schools are being managed as a commercial proposition. Just as anybody would run a betel shop, somebody or other starts an elementary

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school. In the name of education and on the pretext of running elementary schools these managers want to make money. We do not find anything in the draft proposals with reference to the question of managing agency for elementary schools.

"We were hoping, Sir, that when the Second Five-Year Plan came to light, teachers would have salvation. We were seeing so many press reports, hearing so many speeches and receiving so many pamphlets from the Ministry of Education that the salaries of teachers were going to be revised. We were told by the Ministry of Education that the salary of a secondary grade teacher was to be raised to Rs. 75 in the scale of Rs. 75—5—150. But what is it that we actually find? I have no hesitation in saying that the proposals are inadequate and unsatisfactory and that they cannot satisfy the teachers who have been clamouring for a living wage. According to the proposals, the salary of secondary grade teachers is to be raised to Rs. 55 in elementary schools run by the Government and local bodies. But here again the teacher serving in an aided school is to get only Rs. 50 whereas for the same work an elementary school teacher serving in the District Board schools or Government schools is to get Rs. 55. I would earnestly appeal to the Hon. the Minister for Education and to the other Members of the Cabinet to see that these invidious distinctions in salaries among teachers working under different managements are completely abolished. Let us not create divisions and caste systems among teachers. Any secondary grade teacher working either in a Government school or in a school run by the local body or in a private school should receive the same salary so that there may not be unhealthy competition between a Government school and a private school. 4-50 p.m.

"I am really amazed that the Government should have been alarmed at the enormous cost in adopting the proposed pay scales. They have proposed that the increase in the minimum pay of the concerned scales should be brought about in stages, that is, Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 being allowed every year, so that at the end of the Plan period, the teacher would get Rs. 55 in addition to the increments due to him. I do not think that this will give psychological satisfaction. There should be also the psychological feeling that after all the Government are trying to do justice to the teachers and they are to have some real increase.

"With regard to basic education, I have once again to express my dissatisfaction with the proposals of the Government. The Government of India and the State Governments have accepted basic education as the pattern of education. We plead want of finance, we plead that standards will be lowered if more and more schools are converted into basic schools and so on. Out of 24,000 elementary schools existing in the State of Madras, we are to convert 1,000 schools every year so that at the end of the Plan period only 5,000 out of the 24,000 elementary schools would be converted into basic schools. At this rate, what would be the time taken for

converting all the elementary schools in the State into basic schools? If we are really enthusiastic about basic education, whatever may be the difficulties, whatever may be the tremendous nature of the financial commitments, we must try to reach our objective. Of course, there may be some difficulties. But if we are going to have a Third Five-Year Plan or a Fourth Five-Year Plan for converting all these elementary schools into basic schools, I simply despair of basic education becoming the universal pattern of education all over the State.

"With regard to the training of teachers, I have received a number of reports from teachers. I have met the District Educational Officers and Divisional Inspectors of Schools and asked them 'Why do you compel teachers who are 57 and 58 to undergo this training? Can you not at least exempt people above 55 years of age?' Instead of creating a bias for basic education and instead of making the teachers enthusiasts over basic education, some kind of aversion and repulsion is created and very often the teacher returns saying that basic education means self-cooking or removing one's own leaf. The fundamentals of basic education, namely, the teaching of the several subjects through the medium of crafts and correlation, are completely forgotten. Something of spinning is taught and the proficiency attained is not satisfactory.

"All the remarks that I have made with regard to elementary education apply to secondary education also. There is provision for diversified courses and multi-purpose schools. We are glad about it, but there is no provision for the training of technical teachers. We require engineering instructors, Secretarial Assistants, drawing masters and painting masters and so on. When schools advertise for these posts, they find that candidates are not available. I would therefore request the Government to take measures for the training of engineering instructors, painting instructors and so on. Schools which have adopted these courses have complained to me that they issue appointment orders only to receive replies that the candidates appointed have accepted jobs elsewhere either in the railways or in the municipalities, etc.

"With regard to opening of additional classes, I would like to say one or two words. If additional classes are to be opened, there should be a corresponding increase in the provision for post-graduate training also. We have no details about the increase in salaries of teachers in secondary schools. We have a lump sum provision of 63·01 lakhs of rupees out of which 8·54 lakhs are to be spent during 1956–57. I tried to find out from the Draft Proposals what was the increase proposed to be paid to the secondary grade teacher, to the Tamil Pandit, to the Hindi Pandit, to the graduate teacher and the Physical Education Instructor, but the Draft Plan does not give details about this. I am convinced that if education should really come to its own and if the teachers should be able to do their duty properly, there should be increase in salaries on an universal basis for all categories of teachers serving in elementary schools, secondary schools and training

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schools. Let us not omit any class of teachers. A B.A.L.T., after undergoing training for so many years, gets only Rs. 75 or Rs. 80. Very often such highly qualified teachers say that clerks in Post offices, Upper Division Clerks in the Secretariat and even Postmen are paid better than the teachers. I know students of mine, who apply for training and who come and tell me 'We do not want this training. As a postsman, we would be better paid than a teacher. We get Central Government scales of pay and dearness allowance, namely, Rs. 55 plus Rs. 50'. Therefore, unless the scales of pay are made attractive, we will not be able to attract young and brilliant men to the teaching profession. We cannot have an A-1 nation if we have only C-3 teachers. We can get only class C-3 men and we cannot have class A-1 teachers with these salaries. Only if the teachers are given all the facilities, it will be possible for them to do their work properly. I have spoken much about the need for increasing the salaries of the teachers, because the teachers are the pivot of the whole educational structure. It is not buildings alone that are required. More important than buildings is the teacher and I do believe that the future of this great and ancient country is being forged not in the factories, not in the irrigation and hydro-electric projects, not even in the Legislative Assemblies and the Parliament. But the future of this country is being forged in the innumerable institutions, big and small, known and obscure, that are training our small children between the ages of 6 and 14 and anything done to bring about contentment and satisfaction among the teachers and anything done to improve the elementary schools will pay the Government and the nation a hundredfold. I have absolutely no doubt about that."

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :—" The hon. Member has already taken about 30 minutes."

* Sri E. H. PARAMESWARAN :—" Sir, I will finish in three minutes. The one thing which I find in regard to the whole plan is that education is being neglected. Even in the overall Central plan as it stands at present, the provision for education seems to be about 12½ per cent of the total outlay, and the share of the States has been considerably reduced with the result that we cannot expect much advance in the field of education. I would request our Government to give education the highest priority in the final plan for Madras and see that the provision of Rs. 38 crores for education is doubled and that something is certainly done to better the service conditions and salaries of all classes of teachers. 5 p.m.

" For want of time I shall not refer to the particular problems of my own district of Malabar. But as was pointed out in the memorandum submitted yesterday in the Assembly, there were several meetings of the Malabar Planning Board—four meetings were held—and the final meeting of the Planning Board on the 4th August unanimously arrived at certain decisions. Members of Parliament, Members of the State Assembly and Council, and the

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Government officers all agreed on certain proposals. It was decided that there should be better educational facilities, that there should be an agricultural college for Malabar, that there should be a medical college, etc. I am very glad that the Hon. the Finance Minister gave an assurance in the other House yesterday that the whole plan would be explained to the representatives from the several districts, that the break-up of the plan into several district plans had not been made, that no district had the right to complain, and that any complaint that any district had been ignored or neglected was premature. I am very glad that the representatives of the several districts will have an opportunity to know from the Ministers the programme for each district. I hope the Government will go through the plan formulated by the Malabar Board and do everything that is possible. I have been told by so many people that Malabar is an ideal place for starting a paper mill near Nilambur or Malampuzha. I am not going into the details.

"I am very glad that we had an opportunity to discuss this Five-Year Plan. Let us hope that our national income will increase by 25 per cent during the plan period. We were expecting that the promise of several persons that we would be having Heaven upon earth, that teachers of all classes would be helped and that India would become a blessed land with peace and plenty, would be fulfilled. But there is now a feeling of disappointment, because the Government of India and the Madras Government have adopted a wrong kind of approach. Hopes have been created. Ambitions have been created in the people, and then we are told that the amount would be cut down by a quarter or half. It would have been better if all these hopes had not been created. With these remarks I welcome the draft Second Five-Year Plan. I congratulate the Government on the detailed plans they have submitted for each department and for the promotion of cottage industries and village industries. With these words, I thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, for the indulgence you have shown to me."

* **Sri A. SUBRAMANYAM** :—" கனம் உதவித் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தை சபையில் சமர்ப்பித்த கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும், இத்திட்டத்தை உருவாக்குவதற்காக பாடுபட்ட அனைவருக்கும் என் நன்றி அறிதலைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு அதனை வரவேற்கிறேன். ஆனால், அதில் குறைபாடுகள் இல்லாமலில்லை. பொதுஜனங்களின் பிரதிநிதி என்ற முறையில் அதிலுள்ள சில குறைகளை எடுத்துக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

" சற்றேரக்குறைய நம்முடைய நாடு விடுதலை அடைந்து எட்டு ஆண்டுகள் சென்றுவிட்டன. ஒன்பதாவது ஆண்டு ஆரம்பத்துவிட்டது. இருந்தாலும் கூட ஏதோ இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றும் வகையில் சுமார் 225 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவழிக்கப்படும் என்பதாக குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதை நான் வரவேற்கத்தான் வேண்டும். பொதுவாக இந்த உலகத்திலுள்ள தேசங்களை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுவோமானால் ரஷ்யாவைப் பற்றி பிரமாதமாகப் பேசப்படுகிறது. ஆனால், அத்தேசத்தையும் குறைகூறாதவர்கள் இல்லை. ரஷ்யா தேசமானது சுதந்தரமடைந்து சற்

25th August 1955] [Sri A. Subramanyam]

ஏறக்குறைய 37 ஆண்டுகள் ஆகின்றன. அந்த நாட்டில்கூட முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம், இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம் என்பதாக இப்படியே போடப்பட்டு இப்பொழுது 37 ஆண்டுகள் ஆகிவிட்டன. அந்நாட்டைப்பற்றி பிரமாதமாக சிலர் பேசுகின்றனர். ஏன், எல்லோருமே பேசுகின்றனர் என்பதாக வைத்துக்கொள்ளுவோம். ஆனால், நம்முடைய நாடு பாரத நாடு சுதந்திரம் அடைந்து சற்றேறக்குறைய 8 ஆண்டுகள் ஆகின்றன. அதற்குள் பல காரியங்களைச் செய்வதென்றால் முடியாத காரியம்தான் என்பது யாவரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளக்கூடிய விஷயமே. ஆனால் ஒன்றுமட்டும் நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுது நம்நாட்டில் கனிப்பொருள்கள், அதாவது இரும்பு, அலுமனியம், இன்னும் மற்ற பொருள்கள் ஏராளமாக இருக்கின்றன. அவைகள் எங்கிருக்கின்றன என்பதை ஆராய்ச்சிசெய்து கண்டு பிடிப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை உடனடியாக நம்முடைய அரசாங்கத்தார் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்தால் இந்நாட்டிலுள்ள வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டத்தைப் போக்குவதற்கும், இன்னும் இந்த நாட்டுக்குத் தேவையான பொருள்களை சேகரித்துக் கொள்வதற்கும் ஒரு வசதியாக இருக்குமென்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். குறிப்பாக சேலத்திலே நீண்டநாட்களாக இரும்பு அகப்படுகிறது, இருந்துவருகிறது என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அதைப்பற்றி மத்திய அரசாங்கத்துக்குத் தகவல் கொடுத்திருந்தபோதிலும், சேலத்தில் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய இரும்பு அதிகமாக இல்லை, அல்லது, அதற்கேற்றவாறு தொழிற்சாலை வைப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய நிலக்கரி சரியானபடி கிடைக்கவில்லை என்று சொல்லுவதுமட்டும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளக் கூடியது அல்ல. ஏனெனில், சேலத்தில் குறிப்பாகப் பார்க்கும்பொழுது பல கனிப்பொருள்கள் கிடைக்கின்றன. இப்பொழுது அலுமனியம் கிடைப்பதற்கான அறிகுறிகள் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றன. கிடைத்தும் வருகிறது. சில இடங்களில் மைக்கா கிடைக்கும் அறிகுறியும் இருந்துவருகிறது. இன்னும் சில கனிப்பொருள்கள் கிடைக்கும் அறிகுறிகள் இருந்துவருகின்றன. அதனால்தான் மேலும் மேலும் இந்த ஜில்லாவில் ஆராய்ச்சி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆனால், கேள்வி நேரத்திலே இங்கு சென்றமாதம் இச்சபையில் கேட்கப்பட்டபொழுது எல்லா ஜில்லாவிலும் கனிப்பொருள்கள் இருப்பதாக சொல்லப்படுகிறது என்று இச்சபையின் கட்சித் தலைவர் கூறினார்கள். அப்படி எல்லா ஜில்லாவிலும் கனிப் பொருள்கள் இருப்பதாக எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. அப்படி இருந்தாலும் சேலத்தில் கிடைப்பதைப்போன்று அதிகப்படியாகக் கிடைக்காது. சேலத்தில் ஒரு கனிப்பொருள்மட்டுமல்ல, பல கனிப்பொருள்கள் கண்டுபிடித்து வருகிறார்கள். இன்னும் ஆராய்ச்சி செய்தால் அநேக கனிப் பொருள்கள் கிடைக்கும் என்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக, உபாத்தியாயர்கள் விஷயத்தில் அவர்களுடைய குறைகளைப்பற்றி சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்கள். இது முற்றிலும் உண்மை. இந்த மாகாணத்தில் ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்கள் சற்றேறக்குறைய 85,000 பேர்கள் இருக்கின்றனர் என்பதாக நான் அறிகிறேன். அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத்தரத்தைப் பார்க்கும்பொழுது அவர்கள் மிகவும் மோசமான நிலையில் இருந்துவருகின்றனர். கல்வி இலாகா அமைச்சர், கட்சித் தலைவர், இந்தசபையின் தலைவர், நம்முடைய மாகாணத்தின் முதன் மந்திரி, இந்தியாவின் பிரதம மந்திரி, ஏன் இந்தியாவின் ஜனாதிபதி உள்பட அனைவரும் ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிப்பயிர்ச்சி கல்வி பெற்ற பிறகுதான் பெரிய பெரிய உத்தியோகத்திற்கு வந்தனர் என்பதை நாம் மறக்கமுடியாது. ஏணியின்மீது படிப்படியாக ஏறி உயர்ந்த பதவி அடைந்த பிறகு ஏணியாக இருந்துவந்தவர்களை ஏரிட்டுப் பார்ப்பதுமில்லை. இது நியாயமா என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். 20 ரூபாய் சம்பளம் அவர்களுக்கு போதுமானதாக இருக்கமுடியுமா ? ஆசிரியர்களின் நிலைமை மோசமாக இருக்கிறது. வாழ்க்கைத்தரத்துக்கு உகந்த சம்பளம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இதில் அரசாங்கத்துக்கு தயக்கம் ஏன் ? அரசாங்கத்திற்கு வருவாய் பலவிதத்தில் வருகிறது. எப்படியும் பட்ஜெட்டை ஏறத்தாழ சரிக்கட்டுகிறோம் ? அந்த ஒருவிதத்தில் உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கும் சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்தி பட்ஜெட்டை சரிப்படுத்துவதற்கு முடியாதா ? ஆசிரியர்களின் வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தை உயர்த்துவது

நம்முடைய கடமை அல்லவா ? அவர்கள் நாட்டின் ஊழியர்கள் அல்லவா ? அவர்கள் க்ஷேமமாக இருந்தால்தானே நாடும் க்ஷேமமாக இருக்க முடியும். ஆதலால், இதை அரசாங்கம் உடனடியாக கவனித்து செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று நான கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். பள்ளிச் சிறுவர்களுக்கு உணவு அளிக்கும் திட்டத்தையும் தயங்காது ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும்.

5-10 p.m. "மற்றொரு முக்கியமான விஷயம். இந்த இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் நெசவுத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்குறிய சாஸ்வதமான திட்டமில்லை. நம்முடைய நாட்டிலே நெசவுத் தொழிலாளர்களின் நிலை உயரவில்லை. நெசவுத்தொழிலில் பல லக்ஷக்கணக்கான மக்கள் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கின்றனர். சேலம் ஜில்லாவில்மட்டும் ஒரு லக்ஷம் மக்கள் இந்தத் தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கின்றார்கள். கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் நெசவுத் தொழிலாளருக்கு உடனடியாக வேஷ்டியும் புடவையும் நெய்வதை ஒதுக்கித்தரவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். இது முற்றிலும் வரவேற்கத் தகுந்தது. தற்போது நெசவுத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் செய்துவரும் உதவி தற்காலிகமானது. அல்லது சில ஆண்டுகளுக்குத்தான் பயன்படுமே தவிர, சாஸ்வதமாய் உதவியாக இருக்காது. சாஸ்வதமாக அவர்களுக்கு ஏதாகிலும் நன்மையை செய்ய அவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுப்பதற்கு ஒரு திட்டம் இருக்கவேண்டும். வேஷ்டியும் புடவையும் மில்களின்மூலம் நெய்யப்படுவதை உடனடியாக நிறுத்தவேண்டும். இதை அரசாங்கம் உடனடியாகச் செய்ய வேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் உண்மையாகவே, நெசவுத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் நன்மை செய்துவருகிறது என்ற நம்பிக்கை ஏற்படும் என்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக நான் எப்பொழுதும் கூறி வருகிற விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி இந்த ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் ஒன்றும் இல்லாதது கண்டு நான் மிகவும் வருந்துகிறேன். அது பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகம் கொடுக்கும் விஷயம்தான். முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம் முடிந்து இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம் ஆரம்பித்திருக்கிறோம். அப்படி இருந்துங்கூட பிற்பட்டவர்களின் உத்தியோக விஷயம் கவனிக்கப்படவில்லை. பின்னர் எப்பொழுதுதான் அவர்களுடைய உத்தியோக விஷயம் கவனிக்கப்படும் என்று நான் நம்புவது ? ஸ்ரீ கஜபதி நாயகர் வன்னியகுல க்ஷத்திரிய வகுப்பில் யாருக்காவது கலெக்டர் உத்தியோகம் உண்டா, அல்லது வேறு சில உத்தியோகங்கள் உண்டா என்று கேள்விகேட்டார்கள். ஜாதியைக் குறித்து கேட்பது நல்ல முறையல்ல, அப்படி கேட்பது கூடாது என்று கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கூறினார்கள். அதை நான் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

Sri A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—"ஜாதி முறையில் நான் கேட்கவில்லை."

Sri A. SUBRAMANYAM :—"குறிப்பாக ஒரு பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் விஷயத்தில் கேட்கப்படலாம். கீழே உள்ளவர்களை உயர்த்தவேண்டுமென்பதற்காகத் தான் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் உத்தியோகத்தில் அதிகமாக இருந்துகொண்டும், தாழ்ந்த நிலைமையிலுள்ள பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் உத்தியோகத்தில் குறைவாக இருந்துகொண்டும் வருவதால், இந்த பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு அதிகமாக உத்தியோகம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதுதான் என் கோரிக்கை. மேலும் ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட ஜாதியினர் (பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்) அதிக ஜனத்தொகையுடையவர்களாய் இருந்தும் யாதொரு பெரிய, சிறிய உத்தியோகங்களில் இல்லாமலிருந்து வந்தால், அத்தகைய ஜாதியைக் குறித்து கேட்பதில் தவறு ஒன்றுமில்லை. 1919-ல் ஆங்கிலேயர்களின் இரட்டை ஆட்சி காலத்தில் வகுப்புவாரி பிரதி நிதித்துவ முறை ஆரம்பமாயிற்று. பிராமணர்கள் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் உத்தியோகத்தில் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று பிராமணர் அல்லாதவர்கள் கிளர்ச்சியை ஆரம்பித்து, வகுப்புவாரி பிரதிநிதித்துவம் என்ற முறை அமுலுக்குவந்து, சில உத்தியோகங்கள் பிராமணரல்லாதவர்களில் சில குறிப்பிட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. இது எப்படி இருக்கிறதென்றால், கருப்பன் என்று

25th August 1955] [Sri A. Subramanyam]

ஒருவன் இருந்தாலும், கருப்பன் என்ற பெயர் நன்ருயில்லை, ஆகவே அப்பெயரை மாற்றவேண்டும் என்று சொன்னபொழுது, பெரிய கருப்பன் என்று பெயரை மாற்றினும். அதேபோன்று, பிராமணர்கள் ஏராளமான உத்தியோகத்தைக் கொண்டுபோகிருர்கள் என்று சொல்லி பிராமணர் அல்லாதவர்கள் என்று சொல்லப்படும் ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட வகுப்பினர்கள் அவர்களைவிட அதிகமான உத்தியோகத்தைக் கைப்பறறிக்கொண்டு விட்டார்கள். இப்படியே போய்க்கொண்டு இருந்தால் கிழே உள்ளவர்கள் எப்பொழுது உயர்வார்கள் என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். இதற்கான ஒரு திட்டம் எப்பொழுது கொண்டுவரப்படும்? காந்தி மகான் பிற்பட்டவர்களை 'தீனபந்து' என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிருர்கள். காங்கிரஸ் கட்சிக்கு பிற்பட்டவர்களிடம் அனுதாபமிருக்கிறது.

(At this stage the Chairman resumed the Chair.)

"காங்கிரஸிடம் எங்களுக்கு நம்பிக்கை இருக்கிறது. காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்காரிடம் எங்களுக்கு நம்பிக்கை இருக்கிறது. அதை நீங்கள் போக்கடிக்கலாமா? அதைப் போக்குவதற்கு நீங்கள் (காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார்) முற்படலாமா? ஆகையினல், இந்தத் திட்டத்தை சர்க்கார் உடனடியாகக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டும். ஜாதியைப்பற்றி பேசவேண்டாம். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு அதிக உத்தியோகம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். நண்பர் கனம் ரஸாகான் அவர்கள் வன்னியகுல க்ஷத்திரிய வகுப்பில் மந்திரி சபையில் எவ்வளவு பேர்கள் இருக்கிருர்கள் என்று கேட்டார்கள். இரண்டு பேர்கள்தான் இருக்கிருர்கள். ஜனத்தொகை விகிதாசாரப்படி பார்த்தால் மூன்று பேர்கள் வன்னிய மரபைச் சேர்ந்த மந்திரிகள் இருக்கவேண்டும். இச்சபையில் 10 மந்திரிகள் இருப்பதாய் வைத்துக்கொள்ளுவோம். அதில் 8 மந்திரிகள் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களாக இருக்கவேண்டும். ஒருவர் ஹரிஜனனுக இருக்கட்டும். மற்றெருவர் முற்பட்டவராக இருக்கட்டும். ஸ்ரீ சுயம்பிரகாசம் அவர்களுக்கு ஏன் ஒரு மந்திரி பதவி கொடுக்கக்கூடாது. ஸ்ரீ ஆர். வி. சுவாமிநாதன் அவர்களுக்கு ஏன் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது. ஆசாரி இனத்தைச்சேர்ந்த கனம் தெய்வசிகாமணி ஆசாரிக்கும், சலவையாளர் இனத்தைச் சேர்ந்த கனம் எத்திராஜ் அவர்களுக்கும் ஏன் மந்திரி பதவி கொடுக்கக்கூடாது! மந்திரி சபையில் எட்டு நபர்கள் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களாக இருப்பதில் என்ன ஆட்க்ஷேபனை என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். ஜாதியைக் குறிப்பிடவேண்டாம். முற்பட்டவர், பிற்பட்டவர், ஹரிஜன் என்ற முறையில் ஜனத்தொகை விகிதாசாரப்படி பிற்பட்டவர்களுக்கு அதிகமாக உத்தியோகம் வழங்கப்படவேண்டும் என்று தானே சொல்லுகிறேன். இதில் என்ன தவறு இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, வேறு எந்த விதமான தவறுதலான அபிப்பிராயத்தையும் இச்சபையின் கட்சித் தலைவர் அவர்கள் கொள்ளவேண்டாம். கட்சித் தலைவர் இதை அவசியம் செய்வாரென்று நம்புகிறேன். அப்படிச் செய்தால் 15 அல்லது, 20 வருடங்களில் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் இந்நாட்டிலே உயர்ந்து விடுவார்கள். இல்லாவிட்டால், மற்ற நாட்டினர் இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினர் கிழே தள்ளி மிதிக்கப்பட்டு விட்டார்கள் என்று ஏளனம் செய்ய நேரிடும். எந்த விதமான உத்தியோகமும் அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்காமல் அப்படியே வைத்து ஏமாற்றி வருகிருர்களென்ற பழிச் சொல்லுக்கு ஆளாவீர்கள். ஆகையால் ஜனத்தொகை விகிதாசாரப்படி பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இதை நீங்கள் அவசியம் செய்யவேண்டும். செய்யாவிட்டால் பிரயோசனமில்லை.

"சர்வீஸ் கமிஷனை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், என்ன செய்கிருர்கள். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு நியாயம் செய்யவில்லையென்று தான் நான் பகிரங்கமாகச் சொல்லவேண்டும். சர்வீஸ் கமிஷனில் 5 மெம்பர்கள் இருக்கட்டும். மூன்று பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களைச் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளட்டும். அதோடு கூட ஒரு ஹரிஜனனும் ஒரு முற்பட்டவரும் ஆக 5 பேர்கள் மெம்பர்களாக இருக்கட்டும். அந்த நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டால் அவர்கள் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு உயர்ந்த நன்மையை உடனடியாக, நியாயமான, நீதியான முறையிலே செய்யமுடியும். அந்த நிலைமை ஏற்படவேண்டும். அதை அரசாங்கம் செய்யவேண்டும்.

" நான் சென்ற 17 வருஷகாலமாக பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் உயர்வடைவதைப்பற்றி சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வருகிறேன். 1937–1947-ம் வருடம் வரையில் பல இடங்களில் பிரசங்க மேடைகளிலும் சட்டசபையிலும் இதைப் பற்றி மீண்டும் மீண்டும் சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். சட்டசபையிலும் ஒரு தீர்மானத்தையும் கொண்டுவந்தேன். அப்பொழுது ஏதோ சாக்குப்போக்கு சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். நான் சென்ற பட்ஜட் கூட்டத்திலும் சொன்னேன். இப்பொழுதும் சொல்லுகிறேன். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் நிலைமையைக் கவனித்து அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டியதை உடனடியாகச் செய்யாவிட்டால் அவர்களுடைய குறையைப் போக்கிக்கொள்ள பெரிய தியாகத்தைச் செய்வார்கள், கிளர்ச்சியை செய்வார்கள் என்பதை இப்பொழுதும் சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அரசாங்கத்தார் அவசியம் அடுத்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்திலாவது பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சலுகை கொடுத்து அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டியதை செய்யவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்யாவிட்டால் அடுத்த பட்ஜட் கூட்டத்திற்குப் பிறகு நான் உண்ணாவிரதம் இருப்பேன். இப்பொழுதே எச்சரிக்கை செய்கிறேன். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் குறைகள் ஒன்று தீரவேண்டும்; அல்லது உண்ணாவிரதமிருந்து நான் மடியவேண்டுமென்று சபதம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். பதினெழு வருடகாலமாக சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வருகிறேன். இனியும் காத்திருக்க முடியாது என்பதைச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் இச்சபையின் கட்சி தலைவரும் மாகாணத்தின் முதன் மந்திரியும் இதைச் செய்யாவிட்டால், யார் செய்யப்போகிறுர்கள்? பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களிடம் உங்களுக்கு அக்கரை இருக்கிறது. நீங்கள் செய்வீர்கள் என்ற நம்பிக்கை இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, தாமதம் செய்யாது, இதை உடனடியாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று உங்களை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக சேலம் ஜில்லா, ஓமலூர் தாலூகா, ஜலகண்டபுரம் பிர்க்காவில் 8 வருஷகாலமாக கிணறுகளிலிருந்து ஜலம் எடுப்பதற்கு மின்சார வசதி தேவை என்று சொல்லப்பட்டு வந்திருக்கிறது. இதைப்பற்றி அரசாங்கத்துக்கு எழுதியும், எஞ்சினீயரிடத்தில் தூதுகோஷ்டி போயும்கூட, ஒரு பிரயோசனமும் இல்லை. உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்கிறோம், அதைச் செய்கிறோம், இந்தத் திட்டத்தைப் போடுகிறோம் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளப் படுகிறதே ஒழிய, மக்களுக்கு வேண்டியதை நாம் செய்யவில்லை. ஆகையினால் மின்சார வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தை நான் கேட்டுக்கொளுகிறேன்.

5-20 p.m. " என்னுடைய நண்பர் திரு. தேவராஜுலு முதலியார் அவர்கள் இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திலும் திருவண்ணாமலைக்கு குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி செய்யப்படவில்லை என்று சொன்னார். சாத்தனூர் அணைக் கட்டிலிருந்து குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி செய்யவேண்டும். இதற்குத் தேவையான சிறு தொகை ஒரு பகுதி பணத்தைக்கூட பொது மக்கள் தருவதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அப்படியிருந்தும் இந்தத் திட்டத்தை அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. உடனடியாக திருவண்ணாமலைக்கு குடி தண்ணீர் வசதிக்குத் தகுந்த திட்டத்தை ஏற்படுத்தி மக்களுக்கு எந்த விதமாக சகாயம் செய்யவேண்டுமோ அதை உடனடியாக செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களைப்பற்றி நான் மறுபடியும் ஒரு முறை சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகம் கொடுக்கும் திட்டத்தை ஆரம்பித்தால்தான், 10, 15 வருஷங்களில் அது முடிவடையும். அவர்கள் நன்மையை அடைவார்கள். மற்றவர்களின் உத்தியோக நிலைமைக்கு வர முடியும். இப்பொழுதிருந்தே இந்தத் திட்டத்தை நாம் வகுக்க வேண்டும். பதினைந்து வருஷங்களுக்குப் பிறகு இதை எடுத்துவிடலாம். ஹரிஜனங்கள், பிற்பட்டவர்கள், முற்பட்டவர்கள் என்று சொல்லுவது அனுவசியம். பிறகு யாரைவேண்டுமானாலும் தகுந்த பேர்களை, நல்ல வேலை தெரிந்தவர்களை, அனுபவம் வாய்ந்தவர்களை தேர்ந்தெடுத்து அவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகம் அளித்துவிடலாம். இப்பொழுது எப்படி உத்தியோகம் கொடுப்பது என்று கேட்டால், 'ரெக்ரூட்மெண்டு' மூலமாகக்

கொடுக்கலாம். குரவர், குலாலர், டோபி அல்லது பரத வகுப்பிலே யாராகிலும் படித்தவர்கள் இருந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகம் கொடுக்கலாம். ஆனால், வன்னியர், கள்ளர், மரவர், அகமுடையர், செங்குந்தவர் போன்ற பெரும்பான்மையார் பெருங்குடி மக்களாக இருக்கின்றனர். அவர்களுக்குத் தகுந்தபடி உத்தியோகம் அளிக்கப்பட வேண்டாமா ? 100-க்கு ஒன்று, மூன்று அல்லது ஐந்து போர்களிருக்கும் வகுப்பினர்க்கு மட்டும் மேலும் மேலும் உத்தியோகங்கள் அளித்துக் கொண்டிருந்தால் நியாயமாகுமா ? இந்த மகாணத்தில் நல்ல ஆட்சி நடக்கிறது என்ற நல்ல பெயர் ஏற்பட வேண்டாமா ? ஆகவே, இந்த நன்மையைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்திச்சொல்லுகிறேன். எனென்றால், நம்முடைய முதல் அமைச்சருக்கு இதைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற ஆசை உண்டு. அவர் செய்வார் என்ற நம்பிக்கையும் எங்களுக்கு உண்டு. அதைக் கண்டிப்பாக, நல்ல முறையில், உடனடியாக செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு நான் என்னுடைய வார்த்தைகளை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—" Sir, we are glad that the Second Five-Year Plan has been placed before us for being discussed on the floor of the House and the Government have done well in having done so, so that before finalizing the plan they could take into account and consider in detail the views of the different sections in this House. Therefore it behaves us while talking on the plan to make suggestions where they could be made and to suggest changes, where those changes are considered necessary. We must realize in the first instance that all departments of Government have had their share of attention by Government and it is good that the Plan now proposed is all embracing. It is not lopsided. There are some critics who say that instead of embarking on a plan which is all embracing, it would be well if the Government could embark on a scheme to develop only certain specified spheres, wherein they could be sure of success being achieved. Those critics plead for the Government devoting their attention only on certain particular departments, wherein Government could be sure of making the Plan a success. That is one point of view. But in a country like ours which is of vast proportions, it is not correct if the Government concentrate on only one thing, and leave out the other things. If you think that only the subject of 'agriculture' should be looked into and concentrated on, then those districts in our State which depend on other districts for their food requirements, would be neglected. Such kind of concentration on only one field of activity would produce jealousies on the other. Therefore I would say that the Government have done the right thing in embarking on an all-embracing plan, wherein they have not neglected any department. All departments have had their share.

"I should like to say in this connexion that during the Second Five-Year Plan, a huge sum of Rs. 225 crores is going to be spent. It is certainly not a small sum. I strongly plead that there should be a separate Minister in charge of 'Planning'. In the Government of India, for the formulation of the First Five-Year Plan, they had a separate department. The Planning Commission is there and there is also a separate Union Minister for

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Planning. When such is the case, there is absolute necessity for a separate Minister in charge of Planning for the State of Madras, who would correlate the activities of all departments and who would be responsible for the successful accomplishments of the targets fixed under the Second Five-Year Plan. At the same time I should like that that Minister for Planning should be one who has got ripe experience, who is wise and who is intelligent enough to grasp things and who would infuse enthusiasm in his subordinates and above all, who could get things done. I think such a kind of Minister for Planning is absolutely essential, if our Second Five-Year Plan is to be successfully implemented. If at all there is any dissatisfaction in respect of our First Five-Year Plan, it is because we had no separate department and Minister for the same. Therefore we should see to it that we have a separate Minister and department in charge of planning. If it is said that there are so many departments, that education is looked after by Education Department, health by Health Department, and therefore a separate Minister need not be there, I might say that the departments of women's welfare, national extension service and rural welfare—are all departments which would play a vital part in our Second Plan; and to correlate the work of all these departments in respect of planning, a separate Minister is absolutely essential. That is my strong view and I have offered my suggestion.

" Attention has been paid to the development of agriculture under the Second Five-Year Plan also. At the time of the begining of our First Five-Year Plan, there was acute food shortage. We have now solved the food problem satisfactorily. Even now it cannot be said that we have solved the problem once and for all. The water level of the Mettur reservoir has gone down. It does not augur well for the future. It is now proposed to increase our agricultural production by six lakhs of tons. Even then I am told we would be requiring 1¾ lakhs of tons more, if we are to increase our level of consumption. We have now come practically to the end of our major irrigation sources. We have now to beg the Travancore-Cochin State for their waters, Mysore for Palar waters and the Andhra Government for Krishna waters. That is the position in which we stand. That is why I say that the one goal left to us is to intensify our existing water facilities. We must try to produce more. It is good that Government have realized this and have started agricultural farms and have made arrangements for the distribution of good seeds and better manure to the agriculturists. They have proposed to start seed farms. All 5-30 p.m. these things have been provided for. For, production has to be kept up at any rate and you should even increase it. But the difficulty I now feel is in the policy that is being pursued. The Government think of some land reform and they try to reconcile land reforms with the plans for intensifying agriculture and also introducting improved methods of agriculture. I do not blame anybody, for our agriculturists and our cultivating tenants are a

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conservative lot by nature. They are not able to adopt the modern methods of agriculture. Even with the scheme which has been adumbrated for the purpose of improving the methods of cultivation, fixing a limit of 6 acres, etc., I think it is not possible to improve agriculture. Because an extent of 6 acres for a man's family consisting of himself, his wife, two or three children and an aged mother, is hardly sufficient for the purpose of inducing him to adopt methods of improvement. That, I think, is a very difficult matter. Therefore, I should suggest that this question of improving the quality of the peasantry must be examined. There have been various attempts made to help the agriculturists; there have been co-operative societies for affording rural credit and they have been in existence for over 40 or 45 years. What is the result? Indebtedness of the peasantry has not decreased On the other hand, according to Narayanaswami Naidu Committee report, it has actually increased by 12 or 13 per cent. If that is so, it is understandable why the peasant is not able to imbibe modern methods of agriculture. He is essentially in need of credit and he does not get the necessary credit. In the first place, he must be made to know the facilities that are available to him. We should enliven agriculture by the introduction of a peasantry which will be more informed. Men who are educated, educated in colleges, especially in the Agricultural College and men who are able to understand and adopt new ideas of cultivation should be sent to rural parts for the purpose of doing actual cultivation, and by example, enthuse the people round about, for the purpose of increasing production on the land. Therefore, it is necessary that all these things should be done. Apart from this, we really want urgently rural credit and I am happy there is a big scheme afoot for the purpose of affording credit to the cultivating tenants. So far as the co-operative societies are concerned, they are giving about 3 to 5 crores of rupees per year. It is hardly enough to meet the needs of the rural agriculturists of our State. It has been calculated that about Rs. 35 crores would be necessary for meeting the yearly expenses on cultivation by the agriculturists in the State. Now the question arises 'How to get these Rs. 35 crores?' I suggest that these Rs. 35 crores could easily be obtained from big capitalists who are interested in agriculture and who are owners of large tracts of land. Just as Government are issuing treasury bills for the purpose of tiding over difficulties which are really redeemable within three months, this sum of Rs. 35 crores can also be raised in the same way. Is it not possible to issue something like the treasury bills for the purpose of getting this sum of Rs. 35 crores; it can be made redeemable within three months and paid back by collecting it from the tenants and agriculturists through Rural Credit Banks. Therefore, it becomes necessary that Rural Credit Banks should be opened and they may be asked at least to consider this proposal of affording short-term credit by issue of bills. This will go a long way in affording facilities to the agriculturists, that is, in getting advances for initial cultivation expenses. For that purpose, we may ask persons who have got the

money to invest on them, and they can get back the money within the stipulated time. Unless something like this is done, there is no way of the cultivators in the villages getting any credit. All along, he has been going for advances only to his own brother-cultivators; and those brother-cultivators are becoming averse to help because of the Tenants Protection Acts and Agriculturists Debt Relief Acts. Even the little money he could spare for the purpose of lending is not forthcoming. Therefore, it is of urgent necessity that Rural Credit Banks should think of issuing short-term credit bills for the purpose of gathering the money available and advancing that money to agriculturists for purposes of agricultural expenses.

"Then, Sir, in all these matters large sums of money are involved and they have to be spent properly. As a consequence the question of personnel is the most important. I have been given to understand that the persons recruited for the purposes of carrying out the works of the Public Works Department are efficient enough. But what about the other departments? There is the cry that there are not enough doctors, there is the cry that there are not enough inspectors for the co-operative societies, and there is the cry that there are not enough persons trained to carry on the rural welfare work. If there is not the personnel, how are we going to spend the Rs. 225 or 300 crores usefully? If this large sum of money is put into the hands of incompetent men, it will be really a waste. Therefore, the question of recruitment of personnel to work the schemes is the most important. Of course, training in respect of this matter is no less important. Therefore, I would suggest that in the matter of recruitment of personnel, it must be done by an independent and impartial body. Government have put the selection of men out of the purview of the Public Service Commission. I am not at all concerned with the Public Service Commission as such. My purpose is quite different. My purpose is to select the persons who have an aptitude for the work, persons who have a rural bias in their blood and persons who will settle down in the villages for carrying on their work; not persons who are ambitious to become men of the cities, riding in motor cars, etc. The whole purpose is that they should be fit in all respects for undertaking rural welfare work. How is this to be done? It is a problem that has to be faced and tackled by the Government themselves. Otherwise, we will be doing the same thing which has happened in the big river valley projects of the North. Big projects were planned, estimates were made and Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 crores were spent. But from the audit reports of them all, what do you find? There has been a huge waste of money. Luckily, that has not been the case here. Therefore, we should learn from the blunders of others. Instead of repeating the blunders, we should profit by the blunders committed elsewhere. Therefore, I suggest, recruit persons who are really interested in the rural welfare work, who have done some constructive work and who are trained for it; let us use their wisdom and guidance in this

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matter. But I respectfully submit, certainly separate persons trained for this work should be posted for rural welfare work and not the ordinary Revenue Inspectors and others.

" In this connexion, I should like to strees the idea that those persons who are recruited for this work should have proper training. Of course, I find attention is now being devoted to this important aspect. But I should think that by the time the training is completed, the five years of the Plan period would be over. Therefore it becomes necessary that this question of training should be taken on hand sufficiently early and training of persons should be completed before recruitment even though it may mean the extension of these five years to six or seven years. This is necessary so that the persons may be ready to take up big tasks of the Second Plan.

" Not only that; the question of expenditure is also very important and difficult. Of course, to spend about Rs. 45 to 50 crores a year is a huge task. How are we going to do that? I shall be glad that out of one rupee, even if only 12 annas go really to the welfare of the people and the balance of 4 annas or even up to 6 annas is wasted. But supposing the waste is higher than the actual amount that goes to the welfare of the people, then that should be arrested.

" I think avoidance of the huge waste or rather the question of expenditure is closely connected with the recruitment of the personnel for the purpose of working the plan and the recruitment of persons who will direct. That factor has got to be taken into account and that alone will contribute to the success of the plan.

" Some complaint has been made—rightly too—that heavy industries are not established in this part of the country. I say, Sir, it is not deliberate. At any rate, one of the Ministers at the Centre told us 'we will consider it very favourably if there is any prospect'. It is not quite an evil to have no big industries. My own feeling is, in heavy industries, we cannot employ as many persons as are in need of employment. But if more attention is paid to medium-scale industries which can really employ more persons, it would be better. Many small-scale industries and medium-scale industries can employ many more persons than a limited number of big industries. I would therefore advise the 5-40
Government to allot more and more money for the purpose of a.m.
encouraging medium and small-scale industries. If prominence is given to the establishment of a large number of medium-scale and small-scale industries, it will create opportunities for employment of educated persons besides technicians. After all, as was pointed out more than once in the course of the debate, the village is the centre of the whole sphere. Once upon a time the villages were self-sufficient and persons were living there happily. Because of various factors, the standard of living there has gone down. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the villages and it can be

done by employing all these persons in some remunerative employment. I do not think it is a great disaster that heavy industries have not been established in our State, but certainly to compensate for them, we must have corresponding increase in the medium-scale and small-scale industries so as to give as much employment as possible to very many persons who are unemployed in this country.

(At this stage the Deputy Chairman occupied the Chair.)

" When speaking of industries, the handloom industry looms large in our country's economy. Next to agriculture, it is the biggest industry. How are you going to give protection to this industry? Of course, suggestions have been made and the Government are also of the view that some portion of the Plan may be reserved for the advancement of the handloom industry. What I would suggest is that the handloom industry should be reorganized. It is not as if we cannot leave anybody out of the co-operative societies. I find in the scheme that a certain sum is set apart for helping the handloom weavers who are not within the co-operative fold. I do not see any reason why this should be so. If our idea is that all persons should join the co-operative societies and really come under the co-operative scheme for the purpose of helping the handloom industry to the utmost extent possible, then why should we encourage any person who is outside the co-operative society? On the other hand, there must be a compulsion or inducement to ask them to join the co-operative societies. Only then best results can be achieved in respect of the handloom industry. The question of granting some cess or subsidy for the purpose of sale and things like that are mere palliatives. They are not actually solving the problem. Two things must be done. The handloom products should be made more popular and more fashionable. If possible, the higher class of people must be made to purchase handloom products leaving the lower class, if necessary, to take to mill cloth because the latter is cheaper. Some way must be devised so that handloom clothes are worn by the richer classes who can afford to buy them. I do not know how exactly it could be done. It is only then that we can make the handloom industry flourish side by side with the mill industry. The levy of a cess on mill production is not going to help very much.

" One more point I would like to mention. The draft proposals are only tentative plans, and suggestions are invited from us. Here I would like to stress that the money allotted for welfare work must be really spent for good purposes. That is my respectful submission to the Government. The amount allotted should not be frittered away or utilized for other purposes."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Sir, is it the hon. Member's view that the Government are frittering away the amount and not spending the money usefully? "

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* Sri K. BHASHYAM :—" Dr. V. K. John reads too much into my speech. I have stated already that there were examples before the Government of things taking place elsewhere and that Government should profit by it. If I say that Dr. V. K. John is a good man, it does not mean that Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar is a bad man. Therefore it is I say that the question of spending the money well and for good purposes is much more important for the success of the Plan.

" How to get all the money is the next question. As has been pointed out here, we are already taxed to the utmost. The question of getting all the money required without upsetting the economics of the country is a great problem. I do not know wherefrom the Government are going to get all the money. Of course, financial experts say that deficit financing will not lead to inflation. We agree with that view because experts say like that. I have a feeling that sometimes experts go wrong. Therefore it is I am worried over the matter. Anyhow, since a number of people have assured us and the House is also in a mood to accept that assurance given by economic experts, I also accept that and I will be in good company in accepting that there will not be any inflation or deleterious consequences to the economy of our land.

" I am glad that the Engineering College, Guindy, is being taken over by the Government of India for conversion into a Higher Technological Institute. By this process, we will certainly have a college of a kind which can compete with the bigger colleges in England and elsewhere. Instead of sending persons for training overseas, we can have the training here in our own college That will be a model institution supported by the Central Government with all its resources. That is why our Government thought it fit to hand it over to the Central Government.

" Therefore, in all these matters there has been progress so far and if there has not been further progress, it is not because of any fault on the part of the Government, but due to other reasons. If we exercise the necessary control over expenditure, the Second Five-Year Plan will be quite a success. I generally approve of the Draft Proposals contained in the Plan. Actually I have given notice of a motion according general approval to the preliminary Draft Proposals. But I am not moving it now, because I may not be here to-morrow at the time of voting and it will be discourteous on my part if I am absent. Otherwise I would have moved it."

Dr. V. K. JOHN :—" The Government will be pleased to have the motion moved by the hon. Member because it supports the Government."

* Sri K. BHASHYAM :—" I must please all sides and I must pay due respect to the House. Therefore, if I am not here to receive the voting, it will be discourteous. That is why I do not propose to move it. But I give my general approval to the scheme."

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DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Will the hon. Member allow me to move it? "

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :—" The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. to-morrow."

The House then adjourned.

III.—PAPER * LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

Bill passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council—

The Madras Cultivating Tenants' Protection Bill, 1955 (*L.A. Bill No.* 11 *of* 1955).



* Placed on the table of the House on 24th August 1955.